PALMER
Is the only high grade tyre.
WELLINGTONS
recommend same.

The Bombay Chronicle

Nothing just as good as
PALMERS
the all-British tyres.
WELLINGTONS
sell them.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL. IV NO. 15 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS
to London calling at Marseilles.

Dated	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden	Tons.
SUNDAY				
23rd Jan. 16	Mandala ..	8000	.... ..	..
30th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Arabia ..	8000
6th Feb.	Kaisar-i-Hind..	11500	.... ..	..
13th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Karmala ..	9000
20th ,,	Kashmir ..	9000	.... ..	..
27th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Khyber ..	9000
5th March	Sardinia ..	7000	.... ..	..
12th ,,	Medina ..	12500	.... ..	..
19th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	.... ..	..
26th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
2nd April	Kashgar ..	9000	.... ..	..
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
16th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind..	11500	.... ..	..
23rd ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Khiva ..	9000
30th ,,	Karmala ..	9000	.... ..	..

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo	Tons.
13th Jan. 16	Namur ..	7000	Medina ..	12500
27th ,,	Nankin ..	7000	Mongolia ..	10000
10th Feb.	Novara ..	7000	Malwa ..	11000
24th ,,	Malta ..	7000	Mooltan ..	10000

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About.	Steamers.	Destination.
*18th Jan	Dakla	Karachi direct
19th ,,	Upada	Malabar Coast, Colombo, Calcutta
22nd ,,	Lhasa	Karachi direct connecting with Dumra at Karachi for Gulf passengers only.
26th ,,	Egra	Deck passenger accommodation (one class only)
29th ,,	Palamcotta	East and South Africa
29th ,,	Nyemoor	Malabar Coast, Colombo and Rangoon

* or later on arrival of English Mail

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers	Commanders	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Iyo Maru	K Okamot	6320	11th Jan	21st Jan
Tenshin Maru	S Yamazaki	4173	12th Jan	23rd Jan
Yetorofu Maru	K. Ogura	4166	14th Jan	26th Jan.
Penang Maru	S Muradzumi	5280	31st Jan	12th eb
Yobohi Maru..	R. Nojiri	4098	1st Feb.	13th Feb.
Bombay Maru	T. Terada	4625	11th Feb.	23rd Feb.

For Freight apply to:—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.
Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN.
via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures.
SS. LuzonMaru	4075	T. Miyata	15th Jan.	25th Jan.
Saigon Maru ..	4538	T. Watanabe	29th ,,	7th Feb.
Tosan Maru ..	3856	Y. Nakano	12th Feb.	22nd Feb.
Java Maru ..	4499	T. Fuchigami	24th ,,	5th Mar.

For Freight apply to
Y. ASAI,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,
Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE CO.,
23, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT.,
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bathroom Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)
SPRING SAILINGS. 1916.
HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Cairo.	A & O	7672	....	30th Jan.
City of Exeter	A & O	9373	....	20th Feb.
City of Paris	A & O	9239	20 Mar.	18th Mar.
City of Marseilles.	A & O	8250	20th Apr.	18th Apr.

Fares.	1st class Single.	2nd class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	583	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	720
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	942	..	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS	CLAIMS PAID
Rs. 5,00,00,000	Rs. 4,50,00,000

The Question of the Moment!

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application,
R. PATERSON BROWN
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

BY APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL
ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)
Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000
Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000
ESTABLISHED 1888.
Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE	& SICKNESS
BURGLARY	FIDELITY
MOTOR CAR	GUARANTEE
MOTOR CYCLE	PLATE GLASS
BICYCLE	LIFT & HOIST
LIVE STOCK	DRIVING
ACCIDENT	ACCIDENTS

INSURANCES.
For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—
INDIAN BRANCH:—
25-14, Church Gate St., BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 112)
Manager for India.—G. M. ROSE.

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay about
S.S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	1st Mar. 1916.
S.S. Castalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	9th ,, ,,
S.S. Olympia	5124	Alex. Andrew	18th ,, ,,
S.S. Scindia	5106	R. Erskine	27th ,, ,,

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provides it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information, regarding passage apply to the undersigned:—
W. & A. GRAHAM, Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

FELICE CORNAGLIA
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Caters for large and small parties in his usual recherche style.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

83-85, *MEDOWS STREET*
7, *ESPLANADE ROAD* } *BOMBAY:*
ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

Telegrams "Cornaglia"—Telephone No. 24.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.
LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.).
Established 1880.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen. 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen. 20,000,000
HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsein	Liaoyang
Australia	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sydney
Harbin	Nagasaki	(Australia)
Hong-Kong	Newchwang	Tiehling
Honolulu	New York	Tientsin
Kobe	Osaka	Tokyo
Lee Anglos (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsingtau
		Tsinanfu.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interests is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.
Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE BARODA.
Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 3,75,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSIT.
Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH-CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent., per annum. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
Bankers to the Government in Busra.
SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000
Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London E.C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Point)	
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS.
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
12, ESPLANADE ROAD.
Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £500,000
Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK LTD.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur Kota Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,50,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.
(SCOTLAND.)
B. O. C LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMPS OIL	B. O. C. PITCH
B O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,
P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439

BANKING

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.
Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON
BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. H. WILSON
Agent.
40, Churchgate Street.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.
Capital Authorized ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds ..... Rs. 11,21,542
HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought collected, and discounted
For other particulars and rules or business apply to:—
SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter).
Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopgate London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hong-Kong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amount above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.
Post Box No. 24.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.
Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.
OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES,
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas, Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

PURE LOTUS HONEY—Best specific for all sorts of Eye-Diseases. It cures cases of cataract in four weeks. No pain no harm. Rs. 3 per week. Two days' medicine gratis for trial. "LILY" P. O. Simla, Calcutta. 568B

WANTED

WANTED—Orders for your Daily Bazaar Supply. We are the cheapest and experts in Bombay markets. Apply KAPADIA & Co., No. 123, Crawford Market Compound. 511

WANTED—PAYING GUEST by European family in modern flat on Apollo Bunder, room large and airy with bath-room attached. Apply Box No. 1, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1001

WANTED immediately, SUPERINTENDENT, who will have to work as Teacher, for S. S. Jain Training College, Rutlam. Pay Rs. 30. Apply, with testimonials, PRINCIPAL. 900

WANTED.—To purchase a quantity of decent serviceable second hand furniture, etc. Apply to Box No. 10, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2810

WANTED.—PAYING GUESTS for large well furnished rooms with good Board, modern conveniences, terms very reasonable. Apply Mrs. FALLOFIELD Clarke House, Wodehouse Road.

WANTED.—PAYING GUESTS in a well appointed flat on Cuffe Parade. All modern conveniences. Large and airy room with a private verandah, bathroom attached. For married couple Rs. 200 p.m. or two chums and Rs. 150 for sole occupation. A garage for small motor or motor cycle is also available. Apply to Box No. 2, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1010

WANTED—Immediately by the Barwani State, P. W. D., a fully qualified draftsman capable of making out drawings and estimates of important buildings. Pay Rs. 50 p.m. and joining expenses according to State T.A. rules. Applications with certified copies of testimonials to be submitted at once to
THE STATE ENGINEER,
2887 Barwani C.I.

WANTED.—SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for duty at a new War Hospital to be opened in Bombay. Pay will be as follows:—
2nd Grade ..... Rs. 100 per mensem.
3rd Grade ..... Rs. 87½ per mensem.
4th Grade ..... Rs. 63¾ per mensem.
Applications should be sent to:—
The Personal Assisant to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, Poona.
H. E. STANGER-LEATHES, Major, I.M.S., Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay.
Poona, 14th January, 1916.
2910

WANTED.—(a) A MANAGER to carry on our forest exploitation work in the Kishenganga Valley Forests (Kashmir State). Must posses thorough knowledge and long experience of the work. Pay according to qualification. Rs. 400 or more upto Rs. 550 with further prospect.
(b). An ASSISTANT MANAGER, experienced, young, and of active habits. Pay Rs. 150 or more upto Rs. 250 according to qualification.
(c). A CLERK, possessing thorough knowledge of system of keeping forest accounts etc. Must be an experienced hand. Pay Rs. 60 or more upto Rs. 120 according to qualification.
Applications should be sent at once, with copies of testimonials to
RAI SAHIB TIRATH RAM SHAH.
Nawashahr Via Abbottabad.
9

WANTED—Immediately by the Barwani State, P. W. D., the following temporary staff:—
1 SUPERVISOR possessing thorough practical experience of the details and construction of important architectural buildings, consolidated pay Rs. 125 p.m.
1 SUB-OVERSEER having practical experience of the construction of important buildings, consolidated pay Rs. 50 p.m.
3 SUB-OVERSEERS possessing practical experience of the construction of irrigation tanks,—consolidated pay Rs. 50 to 60 p.m. according to qualifications.
2 Mason Mistries experienced in the supervision of important works, pay Rs. 40 p.m.
Applications with certified copies of testimonials to be submitted to
THE STATE ENGINEER,
2888 Barwani C.I.

WANTED

WANTED—TUITION by an experienced tutor, Strong in English. Apply to Box No. 708, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle". 2919

WANTED.—A GRADUATE TEACHER and a MISTRESS for the Parsi High School at Kirkee. Apply to PRINCIPAL MR. BAHDURJI. 2915

WANTED.—TUITION or any other Engagement, by an Experienced GRADUATE. Apply, to Box No. 707 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2918

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A HOUSE, combined four stories, at New Kazi Street, near Null Bazar Police Chawki. Apply Box No. 551, "Bombay Chronicle." 1009

SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.—278 pairs Gent's Tan Box Hide Albert Slippers, machine-sewn, bark tanned soles, medium round toes. In sizes 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 only. Reduced price Rs. 2-8.
THE CHROME LEATHER CO.,
262-4 Madras.

A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY FOR SERIOUS STAMP-COLLECTORS.—Want to sell a highly specialized collection of British India stamps containing entire sheets and blocks and rarities; a collection of Great Britain stamps, rich and magnificent; and a collection of Colonials containing Queen, King Edward and King George stamps. A rare opportunity not likely to recur. Apply "A.B.C.," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1006

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—A nice large airy room with bath-room attached, etc., also it has got a separate entrance. Apply to Box No. 1111, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1006

TO LET—Well ventilated and breezy FLAT, Sussex Road, near Victoria Gardens. Large rooms with verandah. For rent and other particulars apply to Mr. S. S. PERRY, Arsenal Road, Poona, or to the Mali on premises.

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder. Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER. 2762

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

NO. 38 OF 1916.

Re Chhaganlal Malukram, Jivanram Bhimji, Harishanker Jetharam and Hariram Bhimji, all of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, trading as Silk Cloth and Gold and Silver Embroidery Merchants at Sutar Chawl, without the Fort of Bombay, under the name, style and firm of Mehta Motilal Chhaganlal: adjudged Insolvents.

WHEREAS the abovenamed CHHAGANLAL MALUKRAM, JIVANRAM BHIMJI, HARISHANKER JETHARAM and HARIRAM BHIMJI, trading under the name, style and firm of MEHTA MOTILAL CHHAGANLAL, have been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the Said Official Assignee.

Dated this 15th day of January, 1916.
R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.
Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort.
Bomay, this 15th January, 1916.
2920

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the Property and Credits of Jaichund Amarchund alias Jaychund Amurchund alias Jaichand Amerchand alias Jaechand Amerchand alias Jaichund Amerchand alias Jaichand Amarchand alias Jeachund Amerchund, late of Bombay, Jain Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bazargate, within the Fort ..... Deceased.

Ranchhoddas Jaichund, of Bombay, a son of the abovenamed deceased, Jain Hindu Inhabitant, formerly a clerk to Mr. Hargovandas Jivandas at present unemployed, residing at Holi Chukla, within the Fort ... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twelfth day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and sixteen and in the Sixth year of Our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.

The 12th day of January, 1916.
Messrs. PURNANAND & Co.,
2923 Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913
and
In the matter of the Pioneer Bank, Ltd., (in Liquidation).

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to an Order made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in the above matter on the 9th day of December, 1915, the pledgees of the undermentioned articles pledged with the above Bank are hereby required to attend the Office of the undersigned at the Bank premises at 7, Green Street, Fort, and to redeem the said articles on payment of the respective amounts due by them on or before the 24th day of January, 1916, and that in default of their doing so the said articles will be sold by public auction on their account and at their risk.

LIST OF ARTICLES.

No	Particulars of Articles.	Owner.
1	Diamond Pearl Ring ..	S. D. Dadysett and M. N. Parekh
1	Small Diamond Ring ..	
1	Diamond Sunoy Ring ..	
1	Heart Locket and Chain ..	
1	Gold Jumkha Bracelet ..	
22	Pieces of Brocade (Kinkhab)	Thakordas Fatehchand Arbustani and Varjiwandas Gulabchand.
1	Pair Diamond Studs ..	Bhagwandas Jaithabhai
1	Diamond Ring	John Thomas D. Earns Ryan.
20 Cases 22 Bags	Mica.	Keshav Savlaram Joshi.
3	Silver Tea Sets	T. R. Ross
2	Silver Boxes	
1	Diamond Heart Charm ..	Dawoodbhoy Haji Rahimtulla.
1	Gold Chain	E. E. Woodfall Kamsika
2	Motor Cars	Orient Motor Car and Electric Co. and S. K Kothvale.
2	Portable Galvanized fire extinguishing tanks with accessories complete.	
	Machinery lying at Asangaon Station.	Theal & Co.

Dated this 15th day of January, 1916.
S. B. BILLIMORIA,
Official Liquidator.
2924

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT and G. I. P. Ry. LISTS.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

Residence Telephone No. 696.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 KEGS HYDRO-SULPHATE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers are instructed to sell by public auction at their offices at 53, Medows Street, Fort, by Messrs. K. Surajmal & Co., on account and at the risk of C. Chadgar & Co.
2 kegs each 112 lbs. Hydro-Sulphate.

AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY THE 21ST INST. AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

On FRIDAY, the 21st instant at 2-30 P.M., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers are instructed to sell by public auction at their godown at Hummum Street Fort, next to Messrs. Duke's Soda Water Factory, where the furniture has been orranged for sale the very valuable high class substantial and richly polished household and office teak and blackwood furniture consisting of dining tables for 6 persons, dining chairs, double meatsafes, dinner waggons, side boards, marble top centre tables, tapestry lined drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, mahogagnised artistic merrored cabinets, easy and low chairs, English rocking chairs, Curzon chairs, easels, sewing machines, square tiles and wooden top teapoys, phonographs with records, fancy cases, revolving book cases, office chairs, writing and office tables, bookstands, carpets, ladies writing tables, large size glass screens, single and double glass and panel door almirahs, rich iron and brass bedsteads, dressing chests of drawers, dressing tables, marble topped washing tables, towel horses, baby easy chairs, dirty clothes baskets, umbrella stands, hat stands, verandah benches, iron folding chairs for the garden table lamps, English dinner sets rich glass and crockery ware, etc., etc., the property of an English gentleman proceeding Home including that of others.

The above furniture is on view.
MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 18th January, 1916.

CHEAP RATES—THOROUGH WORK—SPECIAL SUPERVISION.

If you want your mortor cars thoroughly repaired, overhauled without any trouble and worry, and under the prompt and personal supervision of an automobile expert please send your mortor to.

N. S. GUNMAKER,
AUTOMOBILE ENGINEER,
Corner of Grant Road, BOMBAY.

Habitual constipation is very rebellious to treatment. The use of liver pills and other purgatives gives only temporary relief. Kasagra is pleasant and certain in action and *will cure*. D 18

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS SORABJI. COWASJI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS 21, MEDOWS STREET.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

SALE of Very Valuable Immoveable Property, known as "Minocheher Villa," with a large Piece of Vacant Land, at Sassoon Dock Road, Colaba.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, under the instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 139 of 1915, and in pursuance of the authority given to him by the Decree in the said suit by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on 1st July, 1915, sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of January, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the undermentioned very valuable immoveable property known as "Minocheher Villa," at the premises

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land, situate at Colaba, in the City of Bombay, to the south of Sassoon Dock Road, with the messuage, premises and buildings, standing thereon, known as "Minocheher Villa," containing by admeasurement 1,332 7-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by Sassoon Dock Road, No. 1, on or towards the South by land, belonging to the Trustees of Port of Bombay, leased to Muncherji Nowroji Dessana, on or towards the East by vacant land belonging to the said Trustees and on or towards the West by Sassoon Cross Dock Road, and which said premises are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward A. N. 209, Street No. 299-301, Sassoon Dock Road, No. 1, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2-9664, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Vendor, at their Office, above Treacher and Co., Ltd., Esplanade Road Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned, Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 18th January, 1916.

AMUSEMENTS

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

Favourite Resort of the Elite of Bombay.

GREAT CINEMA PROGRAMME OF THE YEAR.

6-45 p.m. TO-NIGHT 10 p.m.

The Great Egyptian Spectacle

MIZPAH

A ballet-photoplay featuring the famous dancers **Mlle. Kahli Ru** and **M. Robert Roberty**, and the great American Actor **Chris. Walker.**

The Stirring topical Drama

HOW LIEUT. ROSE SPIKED THE ENEMY'S GUNS.

In which Graphic, Naval and Military operations are shown.

The splendid Comedy

LOVE ON A YACHT

With **Mr. James Carew**, the hero of **"The Polo Champion"** in the leading part, and the American Comedy.

WON BY WAITING

Prices: **Rs. 1-8; Re. 1; As. 8 & 4.**
Box Seats Rs. 2.

FAREWELL VISIT OF

The Australian Song-Bird

MADAME MARION KEMP (Mus. Bac.)

and her brilliant company, after a successful tour of India.

FOUR CONCERTS ONLY.

SATURDAY next, January 22.
SUNDAY afternoon, January 23.
TUESDAY, January 25, and
THURSDAY, January 27.

JANUARY 29th.

Return of the

BOMBAY FAVOURITES

THE

CHARLES HOWITT

AND

A PHILLIPS'

THEATRICAL COMPANY.

The votes in the **free-seat** Competition were 78.

Regularity of the bowels is necessary to good health. Their function is to remove refuse and poisonous substances from the system. Kasagra is an ideal laxative tonic and cures bowel torpidity. D 17

AMUSEMENTS

IMPERIAL CINEMA.

TO-NIGHT CHARNI ROAD. TO-NIGHT

The Third and Fourth Episodes of

"THE EXPLOITS OF ELAINE"

The biggest and best serial yet.

Entitled

"THE VANISHING JEWELS" AND "THE FROZEN SAFE"

Each episode entirely complete in itself and portraying the extraordinary development of modern scientific instruments.

WITH

ARNOLD DALY AND PEARL WHITE

in the leading role.

THE PROGRAMME INCLUDES:

1. A Visit to Mount Tasoma .. .. Travel.
2. A Poet and his Lady Love .. .. Comedy in 2 Parts by M. Princess.
3. Pretty Rough on Aunty .. .. Starlight Comic.

We regret owing to the sad loss of the "Persia" there will be no "Gazette" this week.

TIME:—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. Nightly.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY. 10 p.m.

Miss VIOLET FRAMPTON and Mr. JAMES McGRATH

will present for one week only their successful sketch

"DICK'S SISTER"

A Frivolous Little Farce of mistaken Identity.

CHARLES CHAPLIN

In his latest uproarious farce in two acts.

"CHARLIE, THE PROPERTY MAN."

NEXT SATURDAY, ANOTHER GREAT FILM!!!

"SPARTICUS"

OR THE REVOLT OF THE ROMAN GLADIATORS.

4 Parts. 6000 Feet. Shown Complete.

SKATING RINK

DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL

Matinee for Children
every Saturday from 4 to 5 p.m.

Tuesday, 18th January, 1916, (Bank Holiday.)
Morning Session 9 to 11
Evening and Night Sessions as usual.

Friday 21st January.
DANCING AND SKATING.

Maharastra Natak Mandali

GRANT ROAD

ELPHINSTONE THEATRE

Tuesday, 18th Jan. at 3-30 p.m.

KANCHANGADCHI MOHINA

Wednesday, 19th Jan. at 9 p.m.

PREMDHWAJA.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors, Investors' reference sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved security.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all *sorts* undertaken.

Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address.—"SURETY," Bombay.

G. M. JAYAKAR

ARTIST AND PHOTOGRAPHER

GIRGAON, BOMBAY.

Photos by Day and Night.

Pastles Painting a Speciality.

Perfect satisfaction in Snap Shots of Children.

Office, School and College Groups at special reduced rates.

Amateur Work done promptly and cheap.

A visit is solicited.

Studio open daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Ambition and health go hand in hand. Health fails, ambition wanes. Kasagra, the delightful liquid laxative, cures, constipation, keeps your health good and your spirits high. D 11

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at *one anna* throughout India at the following stations:

AGRA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDABAD.—Sha Surajmal Chunilal.
AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDNAGAR.—La Croix & Co., St. Anne's.
AHMEDNAGAR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AJMER.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BADNERA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BANDRA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BARODA.—M. C. Kothari.
BARODA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BELGAUM.—Higginbotham & Co.
BHARATPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHAVANAGAR.—Trivedi Jethalal Kalian.
BHOPAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHUSAVAL.—Pinto & Sons.
BHUSAVAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BINA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BROACH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DEOLALI.—Nusserwanji & Sons.
DELHI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DELHI.—The Elhence, Agency
DHARWAR.—Higginbotham & Co.
DHOND.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
GWALIOR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
HUBLI.—Higginbotham & Co.
HYDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
IGATPURI.—Pinto & Sons.
IGATPURI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
ITARSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JHANSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—Proprietor, Refreshment Room, Kalyan Station.
KHANDWA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE.—La Croix & Co.
KOLHAPUR CITY.—S. A. Kulkarni & Co.
KOTAH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society Ltd.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MATHERAN.—Shapurji Nowroji & Co.
MHOW.—Sorabji Maneckji.
MHOW.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUTRA JUNCTION.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NAGPUR.—"Maharashtra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NEEMUCH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya, Esq.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
PURNEA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SECUNDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SIMLA.—Ram Sharanlal.
SHOLAPUR.—Dhonde Brothers.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—Changanlal Motiram, Kellapia.
SURAT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
THANA.—Jamshed and Fredoon Irani, opposite Railway Station.
WADHWAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WADI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

NOTICE

The Manager would be glad to receive applications for Sale agencies at Stations not included in the above list.

FREE! FREE!! FREE!!!

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Dass's

HEALTH LITERATURE.

The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—

THE SWASTHYA SAHAY PHARMACY
20/2, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 16.

Maloja	Irving	Sydney
Silksworth Hall	Williams	Port-Said
Sardar	Weeks	Busreh
Linga	Cutbush	Karachi
Turbo	Hill	New York

Jan, 17

Nankin	Manley	Yokohama

The following steamers entered the docks for loading on Monday—

Steamer	Silksworth Hall	for Hull
,,	Luzon Maru	for Kobe
,,	Sardar	for Gulf Ports

The following steamer received Port Clearance on Monday.

Steamer Zayani for Basra.

S. S. Kamakura Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Kamakura Maru (Homeward bound) arrived at Kobe on the 15th instant.

S. S. Europa Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Europa Maru No. 2 left Singapore for Kobe on the 15th instant.

S. S. Silksworth Hall:—The steamer Silksworth Hall, 3,041 tons, Captain F. Williams, arrived here on Sunday from Port Said which port she left on the 2nd instant, in ballast.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 957 tons Captain H. M. Cutbush, arrived here on Sunday from Karachi with the mails and passengers.

S. S. Sardar:—The steamer Sardar, 1,239 tons, Captain M. Weeks arrived here on Sunday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Turbo:—The steamer Turbo, 2,877 tons, Captain J. Hill arrived here yesterday from New York with petrolite on board.

S. S. Nankin:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Nankin, 4,250 tons, Captain G. Manley, arrived here yesterday from Yokohama, which port she left on the 17th December, and called at Kobe Shanghai and other ports, with the China mails a general cargo and 26 passengers.

S. S. Zayani:—The steamer Zayani 267 tons, Captain K. Ookerji will sail to-day for Basra via Persian Gulf Ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

Monday, 17th Jan. 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

C.&R. Breynton ..Lightfoot .....W.& A. G. & Co
D.&E. Zayani ....Ookerji .....H. S. Shoostri & Co
F. Tensaun Maru.....Yamazaki.....N. Y. Kaisha.
K. Bellview.....Churchid.....W. & A. G. & Co.
N. River Arexes....Simpson .....James Findlay & Co
P Perla .....Koss.....W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Satranji .....B. S. N. Co
Indravati.....B. S. N. Co
Natravati.....B. S. N. Co,

VICTORIA DOCK.

4 Sardar.....W ks.....P. G. S. N. Co
9 Luzon Maru ...Miyata .....O. S. Kaisha
10 & 11 Yetorofu Maru....Ogura.....N. Y. Kaisha
14 Chakla.....Allen.....M. M. & Co.

HARBOUR WALL.

Linga.....Cutbush.....M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Nankin.....Manley.....P. & O.S N. Co
3 Iyo Maru ....Okamoto.....N. Y. Kaisha
6 Nairung .....Grant.....T. M. & Co
7 Salsette .....Armitage .....P. & O. Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Turbo..... .....Hill.....W. & A. G.& Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Ascot.....Penared.....T. M. & Co
Isis of Mull .....Weeks .....
Flor-de-Diu .....Nacoda .....G. Bhimji
Kowelt .....Wilson.....T. M. & Co
Silksworth Hall.....Williams.....

EXPORTS.

FOR HULL.

Silksworth Hall (s) 120,000 cwt. linseed Louis Dreyfus & Co., 15,000 cwt. rapeseed Louis Dreyfus & Co.

Braynton (s) 5,343 cwt. cotton seed R. Purshotum, 1,961 cwt. castor seed R. Purshotum.

FOR MOJI.

Yetorofu Maru (s) 100 bales cotton N. M K. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Yetorofu Maru (s) 1,850 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Yetorofu Maru (s) 700 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR NAGASAKI.

Yetorofu Maru (s) 500 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Yetorofu Maru (s) 1,650 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha.

Iyo Maru (s) 100 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha, 100 bales cotton K. Devchand & Co., 6 boxes gold sovereigns Yokohama Specie Bank.

FOR OSAKA.

Iyo Maru (s) 400 bales cotton Bruel & Co.

Luzon Maru (s) 1,162 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha, 573 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKAICHI.

Luzon Maru (s) 3,100 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha, 500 bales cotton G. G. Kaisha, 1,000 bales cotton Tata Sons & Co., 500 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Luzon Maru (s) 200 bales cotton D. D. Curranee & Co., 1,440 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha, 2,100 bales cotton G. G. Kaisha, 200 bales cotton Sassoon J. David & Co., 1,684 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha, 200 bales cotton H. Surajmal, 300 bales cotton G. Dossa & Co., 300 bales cotton K. Devchand & Co., 1,000 bales cotton T. Yusuf, 400 bales cotton Y. K. G. Kaisha, 100 bales cotton Tata Sons & Co., 200 bales cotton N. Rajaram & Co., 600 bales cotton H. Nensey & Co., 328 bales cotton C. Bomanji & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Tenshin Maru (s) 200 bales cotton G. G. Kaisha. 500 bales cotton C. Ebrahim & Co., 100 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

Jan. 17.

S. S. Yetorofu Maru from Kobe Agents, N. Y. Kaisha.—1 case cycle parts, 178 cases camphor, 44 bales 1 case cotton shirting, 37 cases cotton goods, 1 case cotton sheeting, 1 case cotton drill 2,000 pieces oak sleepers, 1,543 packages sulphur, 75 cases clocks, 956 pieces timber, 30 cases medicine, 150 cases enamelware 7 cases walking sticks, 25 bags 50 bundles star aniseed, 35 cases soap, 1 case nickleware, 23 crates 153 cases porcelainware, 370 cases beer, 2 cases woollen cloth, 1 case cotton zoans 3 cases woollen yarn 12 cases epsom salt, 109 cases bottles, 15 cases glass bangles, 2 cases leather goods, 1,400 bags sugar, 50 bags ginger dry, 193 cases silk yarn 16 cases glass chimney, 1 case antimonyware, 4 cases glass globes, 6 packages old copper, 10 cases glass shade, 3 cases lacquered ware, 7 cases spectacles, 50 barrels 45 casks coal tar, 300 cases magnesium chloride, 5 cases earthenware, 101 casks alum, 11 cases mace, 10 bags nutmegs, 1,726 bags rice, 250 casks sulphate of iron, 3,540 bundles rattans, 20 bags tapioca, 45 cases pine apples, 8 bags cubebs, 20 bags pepper, 66 cases 22 bundles gum benjamin, 336 bags sago flour, 25 cases borax, 42 bags damerbater, 4 bundles old gunnies, 6 bags coffee, 19,375 pieces 130 bundles planks, 1,742 bags betelnuts.

S. S. Luzon Maru from Kobe Agents, O. S. Kaisha.—60 drums 171 cases bleaching powder, 100 cases 244 casks iron sulphate, 5 cases iodine, 49 cases sulphuric acid, 65 cases nitric acid, 25 cases camphor, 10 cases peppermint oil, 45 bags dextrine, 90 bags starch, 8 cases glass bangles, 20 cases glass chimney, 5 cases glass bottles, 5 cases glass mirror, 3 cases cotton goods, 16 cases cotton drill, 44 cases cotton sheeting, 23 cases knitted goods, 13 cases China cleat, 5 drums muriatic acid, 5 drums sodium sulphate 1 case cotton, 310 packages timber, 90 cases porecelainware, 3 cases soap, 20 cases napthaline ball, 1 case insect powder, 8 cases rubber balls, 20 cases umbrella stick 4 casks cement, 9 cases leather goods, 6 cases bamboo stick, 3 cases antimonyware, 12 cases nickleware 25 cases glass tumbler, 100 cases biscuits, 363 cases 3 boxes confectionary, 1 case silk and cotton goods, 45 casks coal tar, 85 bales dry ginger, 160 bales cotton yarn, 2 bales gunnies, 50 bags arecanuts, 29 bundles 87 pieces zinc, 13 cases 97 chests tea, 252 bundles rattans, 1 case silk, 500 bags sugar, 200 bags sugarcandy, 62 rolls matting, 5 bags sago, 15 bags brass, 10 cases canned asparagus, 30 cases dried salmon, 4 cases dry tamatoes, 7 cases dry beans, 81 cases dry fruits, 2 cases chicory, 3 cases canned goods, 167 cases canned fruits, 300 cases cassia, 45 cases canned tamatoes.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday the 17th January, 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature is in excess at Multan and Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is generally in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in east Rajputana and lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual at Karachi but drier over the rest of the division. Night temperature is in defect at Bikaner and Jodhpur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess in north Gujarat and at the coast stations in Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in defect at most stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Temperature is generally in defect.

General Remarks.—Weather has again been dry. Skies remain generally lightly clouded in north-west India but have cleared in the central parts of the country and the northern half of the Peninsula and are only lightly clouded in the southern half of the Peninsula

A few showers are possible in the extreme north.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on MONDAY, the 17th of January 1916.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total last November 1st to date.	Departure, 1st November to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (16th)	71.7	55.5	82	..	2.10	—4.44
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	74.5	47.3	42	..	0.13	—0.30
Rawalpindi	68.1	39.4	61	..	0.19	—2.07
Lahore	68.3	40.9	54	..	0.17	—0.80
Hissar	71.1	39.5	60	..	0.02	..
Ambala	70.9	41.1	71	..	●.28	—1.62
Delhi	70.8	48.4	53	..	0.02	—0.92
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	74.6	45.0	46	..	0	—0.67
Mainpuri	75.5	42.1	65	..	●.01	—0.99
Jhansi	79.0	44.3	55	..	0.24	—0.45
Cawnpore	74.2	43.5	79	..	0.02	—0.91
Allahabad	75.2	43.9	59	..	0.14	—0.90
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	76.7	46.8	51	..	0	—0.28
Karachi	76.9	58.3	74	..	0	—0.43
Ajmer	75.0	42.8	51	..	0.05	—0.55
Jaipore	75.5	41.4	47	..	0.11	—0.46
Kotah	79.4	51.2	40	..	0	—0.44
Mount Abu	66.8	52.0	34	..	0	—0.49
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	82.2	48.1	38	..	0	—0.16
Dwarka	82.8	59.7	67	..	0.19	0.09
Veraval	85.3	62.5	32	..	0	—0.41
Rajkot	85.0	52.3	36	..	0	—0.29
Bhavnagar Para	86.0	53.8	56	..	0	—0.32
Surat	88.7	56.5	47	..	0	—0.19
Ahmedabad	87.4	58.0	30	..	0	—0.21
Deesa	88.0	52.1	43	..	0	—0.20
Neemuch	77.1	45.2	55	..	0.06	—0.34
Indore	78.8	48.1	64	..	0.66	0.02
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	73.9	44.1	68	..	0.15	—1.08
Saugor	75.6	50.1	30	..	0.09	—1.29
Hoshangabad	79.1	49.2	44	..	0.12	1.00
Khandaw	82.4	46.9	54	..	0.63	—0.28
Akola	82.2	49.1	46	..	1.72	0.33
Amronti	81.1	55.3	51	..	0.45	—0.87
Nagpur	79.9	48.9	70	..	0.16	—1.23
Chanda	80.9	49.0	68	..	0.62	—0.56
Raipur	75.9	52.6	68	..	0.33	—0.43
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.6	68.5	73	..	0.09	—0.43
Ratnagiri	90.5	67.5	39	..	0.81	0.20
Mormugao	85.0	69.2	69	..	0.94	—0.22
Karwar	88.7	65.2	74	..	1.07	—0.85
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	84.4	49.2	48	..	0.16	—0.59
Ahmednagar	80.2	48.3	54	..	3.40	2.39
Poona	82.0	49.9	66	..	0.33	—0.73
Sholapur	82.8	55.1	37	..	1.27	—0.16
Bijapur	81.4	57.1	49	..	0.43	—0.77
Belgaum	80.7	55.3	64	..	1.70	—0.17
Ahmedabad	80.4	50.4	47	..	1.82	0.88
Nizamabad(Indore)	80.1	50.8	56	..	0.88	0.11
Hyderabad	81.2	56.4	60	..	0.79	—0.38
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	88.6	68.3	56	..	8.17	4.8
Calicut	86.8	67.8	72	..	13.29	7.14
Cochin	87.9	69.7	57	..	8.84	0.57
Colombo	87.6	67.1	87	..	27.84	8.49
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	81.3	64.2	68	..	20.73	14.58
Bellary	82.5	62.2	65	..	7.28	5.15
Cuddapah	86.2	66.6	70	..	9.44	4.85
Madras	85.6	69.0	81	..	21.24	1.68
Bangalore	80.3	57.5	79	..	3.60	0.12
Coimbatore	85.6	58.8	84	..	6.76	2.03
Trichinopoly	88.1	64.2	78	..	12.73	4.77
Negapatam	82.6	71.9	65	..	24.23	—3.71

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock

Day of week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean time.	Depth. on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month	Bombay Mean time.	Depth. on Still.
	Jan.	h. m.	ft. in.	Jan.	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon.	17	m 9 12	24 1	17	m 4 8	21 4
		12 43a	27 2		3 22a	17 4
Tues.	18	m 10 10	24 7	18	m 4 44	20 8
		11 2a	27 9		4 1a	18 11
Wed.	19	m 10 40	25 1	19	m 5 15	20 0
		11 40a	28 4		4 38a	16 6
Thur.	20	m 11 17	25 8	20	m 5 3421	19 5
					5 614a	
Fri.	21	m 0 7	28 8	21	m 6 12	18 10
		m 11 53a	26 2		5 46a	16 0
Sat.	22	m 0 34	28 10	22	m 6 40	18 5
		0 28a	26 5		6 17a	16 3
Sun.	23	m 1 1	28 9	23	m 7 8	13 1
		1 41	26 6		6 47a	16 7

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Jan.	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 17 (Monday)	,, 7h. 14m.	,, 6h. 18m
,, 18 (Tuesday)	,, 7h. 15m.	,, 6h. 24m
,, 19 (Wednesday)	,, 7h. 15m.	,, 6h. 24m
,, 20 (Thursday)	,, 7h. 15m.	,, 6h. 25m
,, 21 (Friday)	,, 7h. 15m.	,, 6h. 25m
,, 22 (Saturday)	,, 7h. 15m.	,, 6h. 26m
,, 23 (Sunday)	,, 7h. 15m.	,, 6h. 27m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

New Moon	5 January 1916	10h.	1-30 a.m.
First Quarter	12 ,, ,,	9h.	7-6 a.m.
Full Moon	20 ,, ,,	1h.	59-0 p.m.
Last Quarter	28 ,, ,,	6h.	5-1 a.m.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay 16th January, 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr ..	30.015 Inches.
Temperature of Air	77.9 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69.1 ,,
Dew point	64.8 ,,
Relative humidity of Air.....	0.656 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	0.0 ,,
Maximum Temperature of Air	86.6 ,,
Minimum do. do	71.6 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ESE,E,NW,NNW.
Movement of Wind do do.	154 Miles.

GENERAL ELECTION OF COUNCILLORS

UNDER THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT 1888.

WARD ELECTIONS.

The Elections in A (Fort), B (Mandvi), C (Bhuleswar,) D (Girgaum), E (Byculla), F (Parel) and G (Mahim), Wards being contested Elections, I hereby publish as required by Section 27 (2) of the aforesaid Act the names of all persons validly nominated with their respective abodes and descriptions and the names of persons subscribing their respective nomination papers as proposers and seconders.

(A) Fort and Harbour Ward—Six Councillors to be Selected.

No.	NAME OF THE CANDIDATE.	ABODE.	DESCRIPTION.	NOMINATED BY.	SECONDED BY.
1.	Dr. NADIRSHAW H. E. SUKHIA, L. M. & S., L.V.Sc., F.R.S.I. (London).	6, Kavasji Patel Street.	Physician and Sanitarian.	Mr. Kekhashru Adarji Panthaki, M.A. Sir Temulji Bhikaji Nariman Kt., L.M., F. R. M. S. (London). The Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai, Bart. (The Parsi Panchayet Funds and Properties). Sir Sassoon David, Bart. Sir Jagmohandas Varjivandas, Kt. Sir Kavasji Jehangir Bart. Sir Dinsha Manekji Petit, Bart.	Dr. Sorab Dinshaji Kias, L. M. and S. Mr. R. Paterson Brown. The Hon. Sir Fazalbhai Karimbhai Ibrahim, Kt. Mr. Rustamji Behramji Jijibhai. Mr. Bapalal Vrijbhukandas Dalal, M.A. The Hon. Mr. Dinsha Edalji Vacha. Mr. Jamsetji Kharshedji Jamsetji. Mr. Ardesar Navroji Gazdar. Mr. Sorabji Manekji Kanga.
2.	Dr. NANABHAI NAVROJI KATRAK, L. M. & S.	462, Grant Road.	Medical Practitioner and Justice of the Peace.	Mr. Kharsetji Nasarvanji Wadia. Mr. Rastam D. N. Wadia, B.A., LL.B., Bar.-at-Law. Mr. Nagji Motichand. Mr. Tribhovandas Varjivandas.	Mr. Vaghji Kalianji. Mr. Shamji Shivji.
3.	Mr. NAVROJI JEHANGIR GAMADIA.	56, Homji Street.	Merchant.	Sir Sassoon David, Bart.	The Hon. Mr. Dinsha Edalji Wacha.
4.	Mr. BEHRAMJI RASTAMJI JIJIBHAI.	33, Hornby Road.	Merchant.	The Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai, Bart. (The Parsi Panchayet Funds and Properties). Sir Sassoon David, Bart.	Sir Temulji Bhikaji Nariman, Kt., L.M., F.R.M.S. (London). Mr. Phiroze Kharshedji Setna.
5.	The Hon. Mr. DINSHA EDALJI VACHA.	5 A, Ravelin Street.	Mill Agent.	The Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai, Bart. (The Parsi Panchayet Funds and Properties.).	Mr. Phiroze Kharshedji Setna.
6.	The Hon. Mr. JAMES ANDERSON DICKSON McBAIN.	13, Marine Lines.	Manager, Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada.	The Hon. Mr. Malcolm N. Hogg. The Hon. Sir Fazalbhai Karimbhai Ibrahim, Kt.	Sir Temulji Bhikaji Nariman, Kt., L.M., F.R.M.S. London). Mr. Parshotamdas Thakurdas.
7.	Mr. MADHAVJI VIRJI, B.A., LL.B.	36 A, Chaupati Road.	Attorney of the High Court.	Mr. Govardhandas Gokaldas Tejpal. Mr. Mulraj Khatav. Mr. Tribhovandas Varjivandas. Mr. Khimji Asar Virji. Mr. Rastam D. N. Wadia, M.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law.	Mr. Merwanji Ardesar Jamsetji Noble. Mr. Parshotamdas Thakurdas. Mr. Ratansi Mulji Ravji. Mr. Hansraj Damodar. Mr. Mirza Ali Akbarkhan, B.A., Bar.-at-Law.
8.	Mr. RAJARAM TUKARAM.	21, Hamam Street.	Landed Proprietor and Merchant.	Mr. Tulsidas Keshavdas. Mr. Mirza Ali Akbarkhan, B.A., Bar.-at-Law. Mr. Tribhovandas Varjivandas.	Mr. Tulsidas Mohanji. Mr. Solomon Judah. B.A., LL.B. Mr. H. A. H. Payne.

(B) Mandvi Ward—Eight Councillors to be Elected.

1.	Mr. HUSENBHAI ABDULABHAI LALJI.	244, Samuel Street.	Merchant.	Mr. Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji. Mr. Mangaldas Bhagwandas Mehta, B.A. Messrs. Dadabhai Hormasji and Co. Mr. John Knox. Mr. Haji Tar Mahamad Haji Ibrahim Patel. The Rev. A. Richards, (The Seamen's Rest).	Mr. Nasarbhai Abdulabhai Lalji. Mr. Dwarkadas Gokaldas Dalal, B.A. Mr. Mancherji Framji Khan. Mr. M. Quintaba. Mr. Fate Mahamad Juma. Mr. J. D. Flynn.
2.	Mr. KHIMJI HIRJI KAYANI.	1-5, Clive Road.	Merchant and Landed Proprietor.	Mr. Lakhamsi Hirji Meisere, B.A., LL.B. Mr. Ratansi Mulji. Mr. Mahamadali Nazarali Chavala, B.A., LL.B. Mr. Velji Lakhamsi Merchant, B.A., LL.B. Rao Bahadur Karamsi Damji. Sir Vasanji Trikamji Mulji, Kt. Mr. Madhavji Virji Solicitor, B.A., LL.B. Rao Bahadur Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar	Mr. Velji Anandji Meishere, B.A., LL.B. Rao Bahadur Keshavji Nathu Sailor. Dr. Gulamali Chandubhai, L.M. & S. Mr. Hirji Mulji. Mr. Kuvarji Navroji Wadia, M.A., LL.B. Mr. Khetsi Khesi. Dr. Moses Elijah, M.D. Mr. Husenbhai Abdulabhai Lalji.
3.	Dr. PUNSI HIRJI MEISHERE, L.M. & S.	43-53, Chinch Bunder Road.	Medical Practitioner.	Mr. Velji Anandji Meishere, B.A., LL.B. Mr. Ratansi Mulji. Mr. Mahamadali Nazarali Chavala, B.A., LL.B. Mr. Velji Lakhamsi Merchant, B.A., LL.B. Rao Bahadur Karamsi Damji. Sir Vasanji Trikamji Mulji Kt. Mr. Madhavji Virji Solicitor, B.A., LL.B. Rao Bahadur Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar.	Mr. Lakhamsi Hirji Meishere, B.A., LL.B. Rao Bahadur Keshavji Nathu Sailor. Dr. Gulamali Chandubhai L.M. & S. Mr. Hirji Mulji. Mr. Kuvarji Navroji Wadia, M.A., LL.B. Mr. Khetsi Khesi. Dr. Moses Elijah, M.D. Mr. Husenbhai Abdulabhai Lalji.
4.	The Hon. Sir IBRAHIM RAHIMTULA, Kt., C.I.E.	110-112, Tandel Street.	Merchant.	Mr. Ahmad Devji. Mr. Ali Mahamad Aba Juma. Mr. Gulam Mahamad Sayad Bin Sayad Imadudin Rofai. Khan Saheb Haji Ibrahim Haji Sumar Patel.	Mr. Musa Haji Hasam. Mr. Mahamad Mia Haji Jan Mahamad Chotani. Mr. Ali Mahamad Haji Vali Mahamad. Mr. Mahamad Jafar Shustri, Aga.
5.	Mr. BHAVANJI NAGSI.	34-40, Chinch Bunder Road.	Landlord.	Mr. Mavji Jeram Thakar. Mr. Ramchandra Santuram Asavale. Mr. Liladhar Valji Joshi.	Mr. Chandrahasya Ramkrishna. Mr. Rahimtula Haji Khamisa. Mr. Ratansi Kanji.
6.	Mr. SHERIF DEVJI KANJI.	33, Cuffe Parade Road.	Merchant.	The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtula, Kt., C.I.E. Mr. Khimji Kuvarj. Mr. Haji Nur Mahamad Haji Jan Mahamad Latif.	The Hon. Mr. Haji Suleman Abdul Vahed. Mr. Valabhdas Dayal. Mr. Haji Ibrahim Haji Mahamad Jitekar.
7.	Mr. KARMALI PIRBHAI HAJI.	536-538, Dongri Street.	Head Managing Clerk of Messrs. Payne & Co., Solicitors.	Mr. Gulam Husen Alubhai Muraj. Mr. Abdul Satar Ayub Gaya, L. M. and S. Mr. Abdul Husen Mahamadali Havelivala.	Mr. Jafarbhai Hirjibhai. Mr. Rahim Meherali Somji. Mr. Gulam Husen Sachedina Rahimtula.
8.	Dr. HUSENBHAI ABDULKADAR NAKHODA, L.M. & S.	356-360, Abdul Rehman Street.	Qualified Medical Practitioner.	Mr. Abdulabhai Fezulabhai. Mr. Sarafali Mamuji. Rao Bahadur Karamsi Damji. Dr. Moses Elijah, M.D. Dr. Ali Mahamad Nasarbhai Merchant. Mr. Ismailji Ibrahimji Karva (Khokha Bazar Street, Daudi Boras' Jamat).	Mr. Nurbhai Ismailji. Mr. Ismailji Alibhai. Mr. Chunilal Jivandas. Dr. T. M. Continho, M.B. (Edinb.). Mr. Salebhai Ibrahim. Mr. Isufali Ibrahimji.
9.	Dr. ABDUL SATAR AYUB GAYA, L.M & S.	349-351, Jakaria Musjid Street.	Physician and Surgeon-Medical Practitioner.	The Hon. Mr. Haji Suleman Abdul Vahed. Mr. Haji Abdul Rahiman Haji Mahamad Kadvani. Mr. Haji Jan Mahomad Adam.	Mr. Abdul Karim Haji Isa Fazla. Mr. Mahamad Kasam Laktani. Mr. Jafar Afarakhia Juma.

(C) Bhuleshwar Ward—Eight Councillors to be Elected.

1.	Mr. HIRALAL DAYABHAI NANAVATI, B.A., LL.B.	20-30, Girgam Back Road.	Solicitor and Pleader, High Court.	Mr. Dhagvandas Nagindas Shroff. The Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji. Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thakarsi, Kt. The Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai, Bart. Mr. Vasantrao Anandrao Dabulkar. Sir Prabhashankar Dalpatram Pattani, K.C.I.E.	Mr. Balvantrao Keshavrao Desai, M.A., LL.B. Mr. Tribhovandas Narotamdas Malvi. Mr. Tribhovandas Varjivandas. Mr. Mirzaali Mahamad Khan Mirza Husen Khan. Mr. Dataram Ganpat Dalvi. The Hon. Dr. D. A. DeMonte, M.D., L.R.C.P. (London), L.M. & S., M.R.C.S.
2.	Mr. MAGANLAL DALPATRAM KHAKHAR.	18-20, Kavasji Patel Tank Road.	Landlord.	Mr. Vasantrao Anandrao Dabulkar. The Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji. Mr. Tribhovandas Varjivandas. Mr. Narotam Morarji Gokaldas.	Mr. Balubhai Kandas. Mr. Motichand Girdhar Kapadia. Sir Jagmohandas Varjivandas, Kt. Dr. Atmaram Gangadas Merchant, L.M. & S.
3.	Mr. MAHAMAD ISMAIL KARTE.	139-145, Ali Umar Street.	Managing Clerk to Messrs Captain and Vaidya, Solicitors.	Mr. Mirzaali Mahamad Khan Mirza Husen Khan. Mr. Hiralal Mansukhlal Munshi, B.A., LL.B. Mr. Kazi Sherif Mahamad Sale bin Kazi Sheriff Abdul Latif Saheb Londe. The Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji. Sir Mahamad Isuf Haji Ismail, Kt. Rao Bahadur Sundardas Narandas Thakar, B.A., LL.B.	Mr. Mahamad Sarfudin Khalil. Mr. Mahamad Yunus Gulam Husen Hindaday, B.A., LL.B. Mr. Sidik Haji Mahamad Khatri. Mr. Vijbhukandas Mancharam Pakvasa, B.A., LL.B. Mr. Mahamad Hasan Makba Munshi. Mr. Mahamadali Tungekar Munshi.
4.	Dr. DINSHA BAMANJI MASTER, L.M & S.	33-39 Girgaum Road	Medical Graduate.	The Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji. The Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai, Bart. Mr. Narotam Morarji Gokaldas.	Mr. Ramkrishna Shrikrishna Navalkar, B.A., LL.B. Mr. Vasantrao Anandrao Dabulkar. Dr. Framji Edalji Madan, L.M. & S.
5.	Dr. JEHANGIR JAMSETJI KHARSHEDJI, M.D., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.	101, Gowalia Tank Road.	Doctor in Medicine.	Dr. Dinsha Bamanji Master L.M. & S. The Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai, Bart.	Mr. Ramkrishna Shrikrishna Navalkar, B.A., LL.B. The Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji.
6.	Mr. RAMKRISHNA SHRIKRISHNA NAVALKAR, B.A., LL.B.	4a, Bhai Jivanji Lane.	Vakil of the Bombay High Court.	The Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji. Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji. Divan Bahadur Ganpat Sadashiv Rao, M.A., LL.B. Mr. Ravji V. J. Shankarset. Mr. Mukund Ramrao Jayakar, M.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law.	Dr. Dinsha Bamanji Master, L.M. & S. Mr. Raghunandan Nanu Kothare. Mr. Ramdat Vithoba Desai, B.A., LL.B. Dr. Vishnu Krishna Parulkar L.M. & S. Mr. Tribhovandas Mangaldas Nathubhai.
7.	Mr. CHANDRASEN DWARKADAS.	2, Lamington Road.	Merchant.	Rao Bahadur Sundardas Narandas, B.A., LL.B.	Dr. Dinkarrao Harischandra Nayak, L.M. & S.
8.	Mr. SUNDERRAO DINANATH NAVALKAR, M.R.A.S.E.	314-316, Lohar Street.	Landed Proprietor; Member of the Royal Agricultural Society of England; Member of the Salsette Taluka Local Board Member of the School Committee, Salsette Taluka Local Board; Member of the Executive Committee of the Deccan Agricultural Association Poona	Lt.-Col. Kanoba Ranchord Kirtikar, I.M.S. (Retired). Mr. Girjashankar Bapulal Pandya, B.A., LL.B. Dr. Motiram Balkrishna Velkar, L.M. & S.	Dr. Dheenath Sitanath Ajinkya, L. M. & S. Dr. Vamanrao Vinayak Dhurandhar, L.M. & S.
9.	Mr. IBRAHIM ADAMJI PIRBHAI.	40, Tardeo Road.	Merchant.	Mr. Abasbhai Abdul Husen Bootvala. Mr. Abdulali Karimbhai

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL WARD ELECTIONS--CONTINUED.

(D) Girgaum Ward—5 Councillors to be elected.

1.	Rao Saheb ANANDRAO VAMAN SHETE.	1 B. Khetwadi Main Road,	Municipal Pensioner.	Mr. Ramchandra Narayen Bhagvat M.A., B.Sc. Mr. Tribhovandas Mangaldas Nathubhai. Dr. Lakshman Bachaji Dhargalkar L.M. & S. Sir Jagmohandas Varjivandas Kt. The Revd. Dr. D. Mackichan, M.A., D.D., LL.D.	Mr. Vasant Govind Prabhakar B.A., LL.B. Mr. Ganpatrao Sadashiv Madan, B.A., LL.B. Mr. Velji Dhimji. Mr. Narayan Chunilal Dalal B.A., LL.B. The Revd. Mr. R. Mac. Omish, M.A., B.D.
2.	Dr. KAWASJI EDALJI DADACHANJI, L.M. & S.	36.38, Ardesar Dadi Street.	Medical Practitioner.	Mr. Bamanji Dhanjibhai Lavangia. Dr. Bhikhaji Edalji Ghasvala L. M. and S. Mr. Bhogilal Virchand.	Mr. Jehangir Bamanji Cooper. Mr. Edalji Bhikaji Ghasvala. Mr. Dharamdas Jagmohandas Merchant.
3.	Mr. RAMCHANDRA BHASKER MANTRI,	1 Gamdevi Road.	Government Pensioner and Landed Proprietor.	The Hon. Sir Fazalbhai Karimbhai Kt. (The Orient Club). Dr. Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji L. M. and S. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar Kt., L. M. Mr. Shantaram Narayan Dabulkar. Mr. Tribhovandas Mangaldas Nathubhai.	The Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji. The Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji. Mr. Mulji Bhavanidas Barbhaya.
4.	Sir BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA BHATEVADEKAR, Kt., L.M.	1 Charni Road.	Medical Practitioner, Rate-payer, Graduate, &c.	The Hon. Sir Fazalbhai Karimbhai Kt. (The Orient Club). Mr. Hormusji Pirosha Modi, M.A., LL.B.	Mr. Harichand Jaganath Goregaumker. Dr. Gajetan Fernandes M.D., L. M. and S. Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit.
5.	Mr. JEHANGIR BOMANJI PETIT.	31 A, Pedder Road.	Merchant and Mill Agent.	Dr. Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji L. M. and S. Sir Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar, Kt., B.A., LL. B. Sir Karimbhai Ebrahim Bart. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar Kt., L. M. The Hon. Sir Dinsha Dhanjibhai Davar Kt., Bar-at-Law. Sir Cawasji Jehangir Bart.	Mr. Narayan Vishwanath Mandlik, B.A., LL. B. Mr. Ramchandra Bhaskar Mantri. The Hon. Mr. Justice Lalubhai Asharam Shah M.A., LL. B. Dr. Stanley Reed L. L. D. The Hon. Mr. Mahomadali Jinnah, Bar-at-Law. Mr. Tribhovandas Varjivandas.
6.	Mr. HORMASJI PIROSHAH MODI, M.A., LL.B.	82.84, Gowalia Tank Road.	Advocate of the High Court, Bombay.	The Hon. Mr. Justice Lalubhai Asharam Shah, M.A., LL. B. The Hon. Mr. Mahadeo Bhaskar Chaubal, C.S.I., B.A., LL. B. The Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai, Bart.	The Hon. Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parakh B.A., LL. B. Mr. Amir udin Tyabji. The Hon. Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, B.A., LL. B.
7.	Dr. PIROSHA NUSSERWANJI DARUVALLA I.L.D., (LONDON) B.A., LL.B., (BOMBAY,) BAR-AT-LAW.	2 B C New Queen's Road.	Barrister-at-Law. Solicitors.	Sir Narayan Ganesh Chandavarker Kt., B.A. LL. B. The Hon. Mr. Justice H. C. McLeod, B.A., (Oxen. Bar-at-Law. The Hon. Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, B.A., LL.B. Sir Shapurji Burjorji Bharucha Kt. The Hon. Sir Fazalbhai Karimbhai Kt. (The Orient Club.). Sir Narayan Ganesh Chandavarker Kt., B.A., LL.B.	The Hon. Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, B.A., LL. B. Sir Karimbhai Ibrahim Bart. Mr. L. Blunt. Mr. Dorabji Nasarvanji Bahadurji, Bar-at-Law. The Revd. Dr. D. Mackichan, M.A., D.D., LL.D. Dr. Framroz Sorabji Joshi, L.M. & S. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadeker, Kt., L.M.

(E) Byculla Ward—Five Councillors to be Elected.

1.	Mr. SALEBHAI KARIMJI BARODAVALA.	19A Altamont Road	Landlord, Justice of the Peace and Honorary Magistrate.	Dr. J. S. P. Rodrigues. Mr. Salebhai Ibrahim Abdul Karim. Mr. Sorabji Kharshedji Dhondi. Lt.-Col. J. Lloyd Jones, I.M.S. Mr. H. J. Knight.	Mr. Musaji Isufali Mala. Mr. Isaji Tajbhai. Rao Saheb Manaji Rajuji. Sir Vithaldas D. Thakarsi, Kt., (Society for the Protection of Horned Cattle).
2.	Mr. SORABJI KHARSHEDJI DHONDI.	1 Parel Road,	Merchant.	Mr. Salebhai Karimji Barodavala. Mr. Bapu Narayen Athavale, B.A., LL.B. Mr. H. J. Knight.	Mr. Musaji Isufali Mala. Dr. Fardunji Nasarvanji Bisni, L.M. & S. Dr. Rastamji Manekji Mistri, L.M. & S.
3.	Rao Saheb MANAJI RAJUJI KALEVAR.	120, Kamathipura 3rd Street.	Merchant and Contractor.	Mr. Salebhai Karimji Barodavala. Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, B.A., LL.B.	Mr. Musaji Isufali Mala. Mr. Frank Oliveira, B.A., LL.B.
4.	Mr. MAHAMAD HUSEN A. HAVELIVALA, BAR-AT-LAW.	3, Tardeo Road,	Bar-at-Law.	Mr. Nizamudin Abdul Rahim Khatib. Mr. Sorabji Bamanji Kapadia, B.A., LL.B. Sir Vithaldas D. Thakarsi Kt., (Society for the Protection of Horned Cattle). Mr. P. G. Messent, C.I.E., M.Inst. C.E. Mr. Ali Mahamad Khan Mirza, M.A., LL.B.	Mr. Mahamad Ismail Hafiz. Mr. Hargovandas Mulchand. Mr. Solomon Moses Vakrulkar, B.A., LL.B. Mr. T. S. Dawson. Mr. Tyabali Mahamadali Dalal.
5.	Mr. KASAMALI JERAJBHAI PIRBHAI.	7, Warden Road.	Property Owner.	Mr. Sorabji Kharshedji Dhondi. Mr. Dhanjishaw Pestanji Bhedvar. Mr. T. S. Dawson.	Mr. Bapu Narayan Athavale, B.A., LL.B. Mr. Frank Oliveira, B.A., LL.B. Mr. Meherali Mahamad Fakira.
6.	Mr. JOSEPH BAPTISTA, L.C.E., (BOMBAY), B.A., LL.B., (CANTAB), BAR-AT-LAW.	3, Matarpakhadi Oart.	Bar-at-Law.	Mr. Frank Oliveira, B.A., LL. B. Mr. Sorabji Kharshedji Dhondi. The Hon. Mr. Dinsha Edalji Vacha. (The Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute). Rao Saheb Manaji Rajuji.	Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, B.A., LL. B. Dr. J. Ignatious DeQuadros, L. M. and S. Mr. Luis Mary Valladares. Mr. K. A. Hilaly.
7.	Mr. KAZI KABIRUDIN, BAR-AT-LAW.	28, Mount Road.	Bar-at-Law.	Rao Saheb Manaji Rajuji. The Hon. Mr. Dinsha Edalji Vacha. (The Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.).	Mr. Salebhai Karimji Barodavala. Mr. Kazi Gulam Rasul.
8.	Mr. MUSAJI ISUFALI MALA.	397, Parel Road.	Landlord and Merchant.	Mr. J. DeSylva.	Mr. Ibrahim Kadarbhai.
9.	Mr. ABDULABHAI FEZULABHAI.	140, Sarang Street.	Merchant.	Mr. J. DeSylva.	Mr. Ibrahim Kadarbhai.

(F) Parel Ward—Two Councillors to be Elected.

1.	Mr. RAHIMTULA KARIMBHAI IBRAHIM, B.A.	21-23, Warden Road.	Merchant.	Major W. G. Liston, C.I.E., M.D., D.P.H., I.M.S. Mr. Madhavdas Gokaldas Liladhar Pasta. Mr. Karimbhai Alibhai Chagla. Mr. Narayan Ranchodji. Mr. Bhau Manglia Mhatre. Mr. Sadanand Ramkrishna.	Mr. P. A. Hormarji. Mr. Dhanjibhai Framji Shapurji. Mr. Nagardas Vachraj. Mr. Sorab Pherojsha Mehta. Mr. G. J. Pereira. Mr. Dadoba Gajanan Mhatre.
2.	Dr. SHAVAKSHA SORABJI BATLIVALA, L.M. & S.	2 B Sorparibag Road.	Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery; Justice of the Peace and Honorary Presidency Magistrate.	Mr. W. A. Gawthorne. Major W. G. Liston, C.I.E., M.D., D.P.H., I.M.S. Mr. Pirojsha Kavasji Bamji B.A. Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., Agents, The Kohinur Mills, Co. Sir Disha Manekji Petit, Bart.	Mr. Mervanji Dadabhai Dhanjibhai. Mr. Ardesar Sorabji N. Wadia. Mr. Sadanand Ramkrishna. Dr. Shamrao Narayan Navalkar, L. M. and S. Dr. Hormasji Limjibhai Batlivala.
3.	Mr. BHAGVANTRAO GANGADHAR.	1328, Parel Village.	Vil-Landed Proprietor.	Mr. Jamsetji Bamanji. Mr. Govind Dadaji. Mr. Vali Mahamad Hasan. Mr. Devram Govindji Thakar.	Mr. Harischandra Madanji. Mr. Ramchandra Makund Pradhan. Mr. Krishnaji Vaman Mule. Mr. Sakharam Govind Kini.

(G) Mahim Ward—Two Councillors to be Elected.

1.	The Hon. Sir FAZALBHAI KARIMBHAI IBRAHIM Kt	37, Warden Road.	Merchant.	Sir Sassoon David, Bart. The Hon. Dr. D. A. De Monte, M.D., L.R.C.P. (London), L. M. & S., M.R.C.S. Mr. Mahomed Hasan Makba. Mr. Ibrahimbhai Karmalibhai. Mr. Harischandra Laxman Kavli.	Mr. Vasantrao Anandrao Dabholker. Mr. Jamsetji Edalji Saklatwala. Mr. Nasarvanji Palanji Setna. Mr. Kashinath Devji Dhuru. Mr. Balvant Bhavanishanker Dadarker.
2.	Dr. MORESHWAR CHINTAMAN JAVLE	684, Dadar Road.	Medical Practitioner and Hon. Presidency Magistrate.	The Hon. Dr. D. A. De Monte, M.D., L.R.C.P. (London), L. M. & S., M.R.C.S. Mr. Kashinath Devji Dhuru. Sir Sassoon David, Bart. Mr. Dwarkanath Rajaram Vaidya, B.A., L.C.E. Mr. F. H. Stelling.	Mr. Damodar Raghoba. Mr. Anant Rajaram Gadkari, B.A., LL.B. Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thackersi, Kt. Mr. Jamshetji Edalji Saklatvala. Dr. Ramchandra Kashinath Dhuru, L.R.C.P. & S., L.M.
3.	Mr. SITARAM KESHAV BOLE.	469 D, Portuguese Church Road.	Landed Proprietor and Honorary Presidency Magistrate.	Mr. Mahomed Husein Mahomed Sayad Pathan. Dr. Peter Rodrigues. Rao Bahadur Anandrao Ramkrishna Talcherkar. Mr. Robert Ward. Mr. John Pascoal Rozario.	Mr. Madhavrao Ganpatrao Kirtikar, L.M. & S. Mr. J. Dias (Church of Salvation). Mr. Dwarkanath Rajaram Vaidya, B.A., L.C.E. Mr. Framroz B. Badsha, B.A., LL.B. Mr. Behramji Hirjibhai Warden, B.A., LL.B.

The Poll will be taken on Monday the 24th instant from 9 a.m., to 6 p.m., (Bombay Time), at the places mentioned below:—

WARD.	POLLING PLACE.
A (Fort)	On Waudby Road opposite the New High School.
B (Mandvi)	On Cruickshank Road opposite the Municipal Offices.
C (Bhuleshwar)	On Cruickshank Road opposite the Elphinstone High School.
D (Girgaum)	On Gowalia Tank Road on the reclaimed ground of Gowalia Tank.
E (Byculla)	At Sankli Street near the Assessment Ward Office near Byculla Bridge.
F (Parel) and G (Mahim)	In the compound of the G. I. P. Railway, Dadar Station.

Forms of voting papers will be supplied only to persons appearing to be entitled to vote and each such person will be supplied with one form of voting paper only on his personally applying for it.

The forms will be supplied free of charge on the day of the Poll at the Polling Places from 8 a.m., Bombay Time.

Voting papers signed by persons holding a special or general power of Attorney under Section 28 (h) of the Municipal Act to represent a Company (other than a Joint Stock Company) or Firm for election purposes will not be accepted unless the Power of Attorney signed by all the members of the Company or Firm.

In cases where all the members of a Company or Firm are not in Bombay a person holding a power to vote given by the representative of the Company or Firm duly authorized to give such power will be allowed to vote.

Persons wishing to vote must tender their votes at the table of the particular Polling Officer to whom the reception of their votes will be allotted.

Separate booths for filling in voting papers will be provided and only the voters wishing to fill in their voting papers will be admitted to these booths. Clerks will be stationed in these booths and they will if the voters so desire, assist them in filling in their voting papers.

No persons except the voters and the candidates will be allowed to enter the booths where votes are to be recorded.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 17th January 1916.

P. R. CADELL,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.

COMMERCIAL.

LATEST CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Opening Tone 10,000
Estimated Sales 3,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICE.—

January,	7.97	
Jan.-Feb.	7.97	
Feb.-Mar.,	7.95	
Mar.-Apr.,	7.93	
Apr.-May,	7.89	
May-June,	7.85	
Jun-July,	7.80	+5
July-Aug.,	7.75	
Aug.-Sep.,	7.60	
Sep.-Oct.,	7.41	
Oct.-Nov.,	7.35	
Nov.-Dec.,	7.28	
Dec.-Jan.,	7.22	
Jan.-Feb.,	7.18	

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

BOMBAY MARKETS

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Jan. 17.

The market to-day ruled quiet.

Very little business has been reported in current qualities but a fair amount of business has been done in forward delivery stapled styles for mills.

Ready coton is in moderate demand.

We quote:—

F. G. Bengal January , 219.
Fine Akola January, 261½.
Good Broach April, 289½.

MESSRS. PATEL BROS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F.G.	Good Delivery.
M.G. Broach			290½ Apr. 1916
M.G. Bengals	220	221½	.. Jan. 1916
M.G. Bengals	233/4	..	.. Mar. 1916
M.G. Sind Punjab ..	223	..	.. Jan. 1916
M.G. Khandesh	238	226	.. „ 1916
M.G. Mathia			.. ..
M.G. Wardha, Hinganghat	230	..	.. ..
M.G. Nagpore	230	..	.. „
M.G. Akola Khgm.. ..	262/3	..	.. „
„ „	260	..	.. Mar. 1916
M.G. Yeotmal		..	.. ..
M.G. Dhamangaum Pulgam		..	.. ..
M.G. Oomrawatte		..	.. ..
H.G. Westerns		..	.. ..
H.G. Bhagalkote		..	.. ..
M.G. Bijapore		..	.. ..
M.G. Broach	296	..	.. Mar. 1916

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ltd

Market Quotations for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, January 17th, 1916.—5-30 p.m.

Growths	Super Fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good. Delivery.
Bengals (H.G.)	..	214	204	.. Ready
	..	..	..	.. ..
	241	229	221	.. Ready
Bengals (M.G.)	..	228	220	.. 25th Jan.'16.
	..	232	225	.. 25th March
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	224	214	.. Ready
	..	227	217	.. 25th Jan. 16.
	..	230	220	.. 25th March
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	239	227	.. Ready
	..	237	225	.. 24th Jan.'16.
Jalna (M.G.)	..	239	227	.. 25th March
	..	..	247	.. Ready
Barsee (M. G.)	..	..	267	.. ..
	..	..	..	.. ..
Oomra (M. G.) (Pair-Staple)	..	262	254	.. Ready
	..	..	..	.. ..
Akola-Khgm	..	263/4	257	.. Ready
Karanja (M.G.)	..	263/4	257	.. 25th Jan.'16.
	..	259	251	.. 25th March
Oomrawatee descriptions(M.G.)	..	265	257	.. Ready
	..	267	259	.. 25th Jan.'16.
	..	264	256	.. 25th March
Dhamangaum Peolkaum(M.G.)	..	270	262	.. Ready
	..	272	264	.. 25th Jan.16
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	274	268	.. Ready
	..	276	268	.. 25th Jan.16
Nagpore	..	281	273	.. Ready
Kampti(M.G.)	..	281	273	.. 25th Jan.16
Wardha Highat. (M.G.)	..	281	273	.. Ready
	..	282	274	.. 25th Jan.16
	..	282	..	.. Ready
Broach (M. G.)	..	297	..	.. Feb-March
	..	295	..	289 25 Apr.
Mathia (M.G.)	..	235	223	.. Ready
	..	..	..	.. ..
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	266 Ready
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	280 Ready
	..	..	..	298 April/May
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	256 Ready
	..	..	..	282 April/May
(H.G.)	..	..	..	247 Ready
	..	..	..	275 April/May
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	282 Ready
	..	..	..	300 April/May

Except where otherwise mentioned Up-Country FREE ON AVERAGE STAPLE COTTON is quoted for. The official Quotations of the Exchange are (unless otherwise stated) "Delivery Terms," i.e.' inclusive of 3 annas per bale of 5 seersdom allowance

STOCKS OF COTTON.

Stock of cotton on 1st September, 1916	625,000
Receipts from 1st September to 13th January, 1916	1,071,668
	1,696,668
Shipments do.	579,696
	1,116,972
Afleat	21,900
	1,095,072
Estimated Mill Consumption and Up-country by Rail 1st September to date	420,000
Stock of cotton in all hand	675,072

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay durnig the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 15th January 1916:—

Cotton	20,066 Bales.
Wheat	15,568 cwts.
Linseed	1,288 ..
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed ...	60 ..
Ginjellyseed	1,846 ..
Groundnuts	4,782 ..
Castorseed	1,156 ..
Rice	18,214 ..
Myrabollams	2,816 ..
Cottonseed	9,568 ..
Gram	6,011 ..
Joowar	1,948 ..
Maize	96 ..
Barley	2,107 ..
Bank's Selling Rates:—	
T. T. Ready	1s. 4 3-32d.
D.-D. Mail	1s. 4t
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 1-16d. Feb.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Jan. 17th, 4 p.m

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. as. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	46 0 0	6 15 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	46 0 0	6 14 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla .	45 0 0	6 13 6
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi .	6 12 0	7 2 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	6 10 0	7 0 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	7 10 0	8 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 6 0	8 12 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	8 2 0	8 8 0
Teelseed, White 85.15	43 0 0	.. ..
Teelseed, Gajar 75.25	42 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50.50	40 0 0	....
Teelseed, Black ...	36 0 0	....
Popyseed, White ..	7 8 0	8 0 0
Groundnuts ...	36 4 0	....
Mowraseed ...	3 8 0	3 14 0

Forward.	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat April-May ..	6	12	9
Linseed May	9	3	9
Teelseed White 85-15 Dec./Jan.	43	0	0
Teelseed Gajar 75-25 Dec./Jan.	42	0	0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 Dec./Jan.	40	0	0

EXCHANGE.

Bank's Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 7-16d.
Do. do. Forward	Nominal.
Do. 6 m-s. ready	1s. 4 11-16d.
Francs 3 m-s. do.	192½.
60 d-s. Hong-Kong	141½
Do. Shanghai	189½
60 d-s. Yokohama	153½

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	25-13-0
Australian do.	24-15-0
Bombay do.	24-8-0
English Shield Sovereigns	16-0 0
English Dragons	15-4-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	67-11-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Jan. 17.

The Cotton Mill Share Market opened firm to-day but eased off a little before close. Tata Iron and Steel Deferred shares firmed up a little.

In Mill shares for February delivery Davids closed at Rs. 477½.

Fazulbhai declined to Rs. 432½.

Standards were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 1,050 to Rs. 1,040.

Madhavji opened at Rs. 1,335 but closed at Rs. 1,322½.

Centrals kept steady at Rs. 1,985.

Kohinoors improved to Rs. 670 and Swadeshi to Rs. 1,800. Ahmedabad Advances were placed at Rs. 830.

Currimbhai closed at Rs. 227½, Crescent at Rs. 106¼ and Indore Malwas at Rs. 241½.

Bank of Bombay shares changed hands at Rs. 1,510 in the morning and later on at Rs. 1,515 X. D.

Tapti Valley Railway shares were placed at Rs. 567½ and Ahmedabad Prantij at Rs. 655

Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation shares declined to Rs. 927½.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 217.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares stood unchanged at Rs. 107½ and Deferred improved to Rs. 278½.

Tata Hydro Electric ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 1,122½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was done at Rs. 80⅞ (clean pieces).

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 95½.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

The following is the statement of liabilities and assets of the Central Bank of India, Ld., for the day ended 15th Jan. 1916, as compared with the statement of 15th Jan. 1915.

LIABILITIES.

	15th Jan. 1915 Rs.	15th Jan. 1916. Rs.
Capital Subscribed Rs 80 lacs. Paid up ..	15,00 000	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,00.000	1,00,000
Fixed Deposits, Current Accounts, &c.	47.74,000	54,14,000
Sundries	1.01.000	75,000
Total Rs.	64,75,000	70,89,000

ASSETS.

	Rs.	Rs.
Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities ..	19,91,000	26,60,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	24,22,000	19,70,000
Local Bills Discounted ..	70.000	1,98,000
Office Furniture & Fittings ..	25.000	26,000
Calls paid on Indian pecle Bank shares to be recovered	..	1,19,000
Sundries	41,000	30,000
Cash in hand, at Banks and Investments in Government Paper, Port Trust, Improvement Trust, Municipal Bonds, Debentures, etc. ..	19,26,000	20 86,000
Total Rs.....	64.75.000	70 89.000

COUGHS, COLDS AND INFLUEINZA.

VENO'S LIGHTNING COUGH CURE IS THE REAL REMEDY—ALSO FOR NASAL AND THROAT CATARRH.

Veno's Lightning Cough Cure is not a mere cough reliever but a genuine specific which strengthens and restores every organ of breathing. It is so quick, so sure, so thorough that it won the Grand Prix and Gold Medal (the highest possible awards) at the International Health Exhibition, held in Paris in the year 1910. Thus science attests the reliability of Veno's Lightning Cough Cure as a remedy for bronchial troubles.

Coughs and colds disappear as by magic when Veno's is used; influenza is cured by it in the early stages, thus avoiding danger of complications; even catarrh yields to this incomparable remedy. The reason is that Veno's tones and strengthens all the breathing organs, restores their natural action and enables them to throw off their complaint easily and quickly. There is nothing in medicine more perfectly reliable than Veno's Lightning Cough Cure. That is the explanation of the immense popularity of Veno's in all parts of the Empire. Sales are counted in millions of packages annually. You can trust Veno's in the treatment of coughs and colds, bronchitis, lung troubles, influenza, sore throat, weak chest, nasal catarrh, children's coughs, blood spitting, and bad breathing.

Sold at As. 12 and Rs. 1-8 by Chemists and Bazaars throughout India. Packed in tablet for, convenience in use. 3

582—3

If you use Zymole Trokeys you will not be bothered with irritation of the throat, causing you to cough. Always carry them with you; they are pleasant to take.

84

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Mahaluxmi Races: Seventh Extra Meeting.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 19.

P. and O. Company's steamer Medina with English Mails, due at 4 a.m.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting. 4-10 p.m.

Balloting for the Election of a Deputy Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, 4 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 p.m. and 10 p.m., Miss Violet Frampton and Mr. James McGrath and Cinema.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Jan. 17.

Corps Orders by Captain Newman Taylor, Commanding.

No. 23—Duties.

Duties for the week commencing 16th January, 1916:—

Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt. A. S. White.

Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company Sergt. W. Grimshaw.

No. 24—Parades.

Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade as follows:—

Wednesday, 19th instant at 7 a.m., Fort Manning at Mahaluxmi.

Saturday, 22nd instant at 7 a.m., Fort Manning at Mahaluxmi.

No. 9—Addresses.

Any members who have changed their private or business addresses are requested to send their addresses to Head-Quarters before 31-1-16.

No. 22—Motor Mechanics.

Motor Car and Lorry drivers and mechanics are required for service overseas.

Terms of service, etc., may be had on application at Head-Quarters.

No. 27—Parades.

The Electrical Engineer Company will parade on Wednesday, 19th instant at 6 p.m. at Apollo Bunder for Defence Light Manning.

NOTICE.

The All Comers Match at the Battalion Rifle Meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will be fired off at Ghatkopar on Saturday, the 29th January, 1916, at 7-30 a.m.

CONDITIONS.

Distances—300 yards.

1 sighter and seven rounds to count.

Target 2nd class figure with invisible 5in. bull. Only Corps Rifles with Regulation Sights to be used. No Slings.

(Sd.) J. DODDS, 2nd-Lieutenant,

Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

ALLBLESS.—Hirjibhoy Dadabhoy Edalji Allblese, Daver Hall, Warden Road. Funeral, Tuesday morning 8 a.m. (B. T.).

S. S. KAISAR-I-HIND.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Kaiser-i-Hind with the outward Mails of the 7th instant passed Suez at 3 p.m. on Sunday, the 16th instant.

HINDU UNION CLUB.

A special general gathering of the Hindu Union Club will be held in honour of the memory of the late Mr. Justice Ranade and the late Mr. Justice Telang this evening at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) sharp in the Club premises at Sandhurst Road, when a Hari-Kirtana will be delivered by Hari Bhak Parayan Murudkar Buwa.

THE ARYAN EXCELSIOR LEAGUE.

The fifteenth annual gathering of the Aryan Excelsior League was held on Saturday at the Prarthana Samaj Hall, at 4-30 p.m. under the presidentship of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

There were three attacks and two deaths from plague in Bombay on Sunday. The attacks were reported from Mandvi and Worli, one each. The total number of deaths from all causes was 83, against 49 on the corresponding day of last year and 97 in 1914.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY RACE COURSE.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this afternoon a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 2-45 p.m.

THE S S. NANKIN.

The following is the list of passengers arriving in Bombay by the P. and O. steamer Nankin:—

From Hongkong:—Mr. Lekkray, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. M. De Souza and native servant.

From Colombo:—Mr. R. K. Nayani, Mr. J. A. Chagla, Mr. J. McMahon, the Ven. De Winton, Mr. and Mrs. F. Burns, Mr. Morrison, Mr. K. Negishi, Mr. J. Dick, Miss A. S. Bishop, Mrs. Morrison, Mrs. Payne and two Misses, Mr. K. B. Gandevia, Mr. Morrison and native servant, Mr. and Mrs. Inglis and four native syces.

THE KSHATRIYA SOCIAL UNION.

The opening address of the Second Session of the current year of the Kshatriya Social Union was delivered on Sunday at Hira Bag by Mr. B. K. Dhurandhar, Advocate, when Dr. V. G. Rele occupied the Chair. The subject of the address was "Sectarian Institutions, their Uses and Limitations". There was a large audience of ladies and gentlemen.

The lecturer traced the history of the origin of sects and how that distinction came to be rigidly observed. He then dwelt upon the benefits which Sectarian Institutions conferred upon the sects or communities in which they exist. The lecturer summarised the work done by various institutions that existed in the Kshatriya community before the advent of the Kshatriya Social Union and congratulated the Managing Committee of the Union on their successfully undertaking the promotion of education amongst the poor and such other good works.

A hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer terminated the proceedings.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 17th January 1916 was 30.184 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 50 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 50 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given

FIRE IN COTTON GODOWN.

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT RS. 15,200.

A fire broke out yesterday morning in a ground-floor building in the compound of the Union Mill at De Lisle Road. It was put out within twenty minutes by the fire-extinguishing appliances of the mill and the municipal fire engines. The building was used as a cotton godown and was slightly damaged. A considerable quantity of loose cotton, stored in it, was burnt, the damage being estimated at about Rs. 15,200. The damage is covered by insurance with the British Dominion Insurance Co. The origin of the fire is not known.

NEIGHBOURLY AMENITIES.

At the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. B. N. Athavle, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Miss Gulbai R. Wadia and her brother charged Mr. Pherozeshah D. Lam and his servant with mischief and insult.

The second complainant was examined and stated that some pots belonging to him had been broken. He further stated that he and his brother and sister had been assaulted.

In cross-examination witness said that his two sisters and brother had given an apology in which they had declared that their allegations against Mr. Lam were groundless for which they expressed regret. Witness further said that there had been no disturbance since the giving of the apology till the 12 December. He did not know when his sister had bee engaged to Mr. K. A. Vakil, nor did he know that Mr. Lam had been married a few months ago in that identical bungalow. He did not know what the pay of his brother Dhunjibhoy was though he was shaking expenses with him.

BOMBAY GUN CLUB.

There was a rather small attendance at meeting of the above Club held on Sunday last, and the shooting generally was very poor.

The opening 10 bird Sweep was taken by R. Kennedy with 6 kills and 1 handicap, and a sweep at unknown traps resulted in a tie between A. Leeson and R. Kennedy with 8 kills each.

A Sweep on the Scotch System was won by S. Bergersen with a total of 21 points inclusive of Handicap.

The 'Eley' Cup was then shot for, R. Kennedy proving successful and as this was his fifth win he won the Cup outright.

A Double Rise Competition was the next item on the programme, F. T. Smith with a total of 10 including 3 Handicap being an easy winner.

The final event was a Spoon Shoot which resulted in a tie between R. Kennedy and A. Leeson, the latter being successful on shooting off the tie.

BAYONET FIGHT ON A STAIRCASE.

THRILLING INCIDENT AT HULLUCH.

Private Thomas, of Newport (Mon.), recounts a thrilling incident during the fighting at Hulluch. "We had," he says, "gained the village, but we had to hang on until the supports came up. While we were waiting our reserves were fired upon by the men we had left behind as prisoners. As I could not see an officer I called on a few men to follow me, and we went to the house where the enemy were. I got through a window and one of the men followed me. On reaching the staircase we were met at the top by an officer of a machine-gun party who were firing upon our men.

"I had a bayonet fight with him lasting about five minutes, and luckily for me his bayonet slipped and caught in the hook of my bayonet. Then I thought of my drill, and giving my rifle a sudden twist snapped off his bayonet. I then grabbed at his rifle and tried to disarm him, but he fired, the bullet passing through my hand. He saw the blood first, but knowing that I had the best of it begged for mercy, but I shot him dead for his cowardice. Meanwhile my mates had effected an entrance through another room, and so I left them, as I was afraid of getting lockjaw as the result of my wound."

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 17.

Light rain has fallen in Assam, but elsewhere the weather has been dry. A slight disturbance in the north-west persists and is especially affecting Kashmir. The temperature is unusually low in Tensserim and over north of the Peninsula.

Forecast:—Some snowfall in Kashmir.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

CENTRAL PROVINCES RAILWAY CO.

The general meetings of the Central Provinces Railway Co., Mandra Bhon Railway Co., Sialkote Narowal Railway Co., and the Ahmedabad Electricity Company, were held at the Registered Offices of the Companies, Home Street

In proposing the adoption of the report of the Central Provinces Railway Company Mr. Birkett said:—

I am pleased to be able to say that both the Murtajapur-Ellichpur and Murtajapur-Yeotmal lines are now open throughout for public traffic and that "Rebate Terms" come into force as from 1st October last in respect of the capital raised for these sections. As you are aware the Murtajapur-Ellichpur line was opened on 1st January 1914, the Murtajapur-Karinja Section on 1st November 1914 and the whole line from Ellichpur to Yeotmal was completed in September last with the opening of the Karinja-Yeotmal Section. I am glad to say that the traffic figures from 1st October received from the G. I. P. Railway show that the earnings are satisfactory.

The lines are at present, however, handicapped by a shortage of Engine Power and Wagon stock and it is very unfortunate that the additional locomotives and rolling stock for which additional capital was raised and contracts placed during the year under review cannot possibly be delivered in time for this season's cotton crop. The delay is due to the fact that firms with whom contracts for these supplies have been placed are fully engaged on Government work in connection with the war. The present equipment in respect of locos and rolling stock, though inadequate to deal with the whole traffic offering, will, I hope, be sufficient to ensure satisfactory results to the Company in its first year's working and you can rest assured that everything possible will be done to obtain deliveries of the additional locomotives and rolling stock as soon as possible.

I regret to say that the position of the Pulgaon—Arvi Section of your system is not very satisfactory. Construction work is well forward but is now practically at a stand-still for want of Permanent-Way Material. Permission, however, has now been obtained from Government for the rails required to be supplied by Messrs. Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., and from the latest information we have received from England, I understand that the fittings for these rails and sleepers will shortly be shipped. Although the difficulty in respect of Permanent-Way material will probably be overcome in the near future the line of course cannot be opened for traffic until engine power and rolling stock is available, and I regret to say I have no information from England as to when our contracts in these directions are likely to be fulfilled. As you know all Railway Engineering Firms throughout England and this country are very largely employed by Government on war work. It has consequently so far been found impossible to obtain delivery of the permanent-way material, locos and rolling stock contracted for for this section.

You will remember that I referred at the meeting held last year to certain extensions to your system. With regard to these:—Project Reports and estimates have been received in connection with the extensions from Yeotmal to Wun from Darwha to Pusad and from Takli to Edlabad. These Reports and estimates go to show that the Yeotmal-Wun and Darwha-Pusad lines will be valuable additions to our Company's system. The Takli-Edlabad line does not appear to be an attractive proposition and the idea of constructing this extension will now be dropped. The Report and Estimate regarding the further extensions from Ellichpur to Chandur Bazar have not yet been received.

I think you will agree with the decision of your Directors as mentioned in the Report that until normal times return and delivery of permanent-way material and rolling stock can be obtained at reasonable prices, it is not desirable to take further steps at present with a view to constructing these lines.

MANDRA BHON RAILWAY COMPANY.

In moving the adoption of the Directors' report of this Company Mr. Birkett said:—

When we met a year ago I expressed the hope that by the time we met this year that your railway would have been opened for traffic. I regret that this hope has not been fulfilled, the reason being that work on construction has been seriously delayed during the last nine months owing to the supply of the balance of the sleepers required to complete the line having failed. The supply of these sleepers was arranged for from British Columbia and owing to conditions ruling on account of the war it was found quite impossible for this supply to be received and the North-Western Railway, who as you know are constructing the line, have had great difficulty in obtaining the necesary sleepers to complete it. I am glad however to be able to tell you that these difficulties have now been overcome and that we have heard from the North-Western Railway that construction is now practically complete and that the line is to be inspected on behalf of Government in March next. If, as will no doubt be the case, everything is found in order, the line will be opened immediately and "Rebate Terms" will apply as from 1st April 1916, this date being the commencement of the railway half-year immediately following the one within which the line was opened for traffic.

You will have seen from the report that it is not anticipated that it will be necessary to call up the full sum of Rs. 100 per share at present. This is mainly due to the fact that the anticipated saving, owing to the use of second-hand permanent-way material for construction, will be considerably greater than was allowed for in the original construction estimates.

THE SIALKOT-NAROWAL RAILWAY CO.

In proposing the adoption of the Directors' Report, Mr. Birkett said:—

We have now received definite information from the North Western Railway, in whose hands construction was placed, that the line is practically complete and that the Government Inspection prior to opening is to be held in March next. If, as will no doubt be the case, the line is then passed by the Government Inspector of Railways it will be opened for all classes of traffic immediately. This will mean that payment of interest out of capital at the rate of 4 per cent, per annum will cease as at 31st March next the close of the half-year in which the Railway is opened throughout for traffic and that "Rebate Terms" will then come into force.

I think the North-Western Railway authorities are much to be congratulated on the short construction period and as the Company was floated immediately before the outbreak of War, we have been singularly fortunate in that all the material required for construction from England was received in good time.

I have very good reports of the traffic prospects of the line and feel sure that your railway will be a prosperous one.

As you are probably aware it is proposed to extend the line from Narowal to Shahdara (near Lahore). The traffic report and estimates of this extension have just been received and on a conservative basis show a return of nearly 8 per cent. on an estimated capital outlay of Rs. 66,000 per mile. The extension therefore is one which it is certainly in your interests should be constructed and your Directors and Agents are taking the necessary steps in the matter. I must however, say that it is possible that owing to the present abnormal cost of material required from England and the difficulty of obtaining delivery at all the construction of the line may have to be deferred until the return of normal times.

AHMEDABAD ELECTRICITY COMPANY

In proposing the adoption of the Directors' Report, Mr. Birkett said:—

A sum of only Rs. 300 is outstanding against calls on 6 of the Company's shares. These few shares stand in the name of an alien enemy and the calls will, I am afraid, have to remain outstanding until the end of the War.

When I addressed you at the last General Meeting I told you that your Directors anticipated that supply would be commenced during the following month. As a matter of fact current was available to the public from 1st February 1915, but apart from the supply given to the Ahmadabad Municipality for Street Lighting very little current was sold to the general public until April.

At the date therefore to which the accounts now before you have been made up, supply had only been given for eight months, during the first two months of which the consumption by the general public was negligible. The result shown will in the circumstances I feel convinced, satisfy you as to the future prospects of the Company. The first few months during which an industrial concern such as this Company commences to work, must of necessity be spent in getting matters generally on to a sound working basis, and cannot be expected to show an immediate profit. As a matter of fact, so far as our Company is concerned, if we ignore the sum on account of the Company's General Expenses during construction, which, as mentioned in the Report, has been charged against Revenue, the actual result of these first eight months working, shows a very small loss indeed, and this fact I think augurs well for the Company's future.

I am glad to say that apart from a little trouble that has been experienced with the bearings of our engines, the plant has given every satisfaction and I think Messrs. Callender's Cable and Construction Co. who acted as the Company's construction contractors, are much to be congratulated. If was of course unfortunate that the work of completing the construction took so much longer than was originally anticipated, but to a great extent this delay was due to the difficulties in obtaining early deliveries of material owing to the War.

I am glad to be able to report that the Company's monthly receipts are now in excess of its corresponding payments and this excess will of course considerably increase as new consumers come on. At present new applications for supply continue to come steadily in and between the 1st October and 31st December 1915, 35 new consumers were connected to the Company's mains.

In the early part of last year we were approached by a section of the Mahomedan Community to substitute underground cables for over-head wires in places where the over-head wires would interfere with the passage of the Tabuts to the Sabarmati River on the occasion of the Mohurum Festival. Your Directors replied that the Company regretted they could not undertake this work unless the community concerned were prepared to pay the cost, and eventually the question was referred to Government. In September of last year Government instructed us to carry out the necessary alterations and informed us that they would be responsible for the cost. You will remember that the Mohurum Festival last year fell due on the 16th November and consequently in view of the short notice given us by Government to carry out the work of alterations, the compliance with their order was no easy matter. However I am glad to say that the necessary alterations were duly made in time to prevent the Mohurum Procession being interfered with, but I am afraid a certain amount of inconvenience was caused to some of our consumers owing to their having to be disconnected from the Company's mains to enable the alterations to be carried out. The question of overhead wires and services which may interfere with Mohurum Processions in future years is at present the subject of negotiation with Government.

Your Directors have several small extensions under consideration which when constructed it is hoped will materially add to the Company's revenue, but until further capital is available no very great extention to the Company's system can be considered.

TO-DAY'S RACING.

HANDICAPS FOR SEVENTH EXTRA MEETING.

THE EPSOM PLATE.—Distance about 1 Mile.

Partial Eclipse 9-10, St. Alban 9-7, Pension 9-2, North 8-12, R. G. 7-12, Adelaide II 7-11, Bonfire 7-6.

THE MATOONGA PLATE.—Distance about 1 Mile.

Singer 10-4, Sparrow Hawk 9-9, Thank You 9-9, Purity 9-4, Terror 8-6, Night Hawk 8-2, Money Gold 8-2, Mexico 8-1, Excelsior 7-12, Harry Johnson 7-2, Ajmere 6-2.

THE HARBOUR PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Bahlool 9-10, Maasal 9-6, Nainava 9-5, Tenebreuse 9-1, Ata Allah 8-11, Ruby Mine 8-11, Tammooz 8-10, Buttercup 8-7, Minerva 8-3, Bravo 8-0, Beethoven 7-13, Section 7-12, Investment 7-7.

THE SION PLATE.—Distance 1¼ Mile.

Rag Time 9-8, Black Ivory 9-6, Hurchan 9-4, Welcome 9-2, Lot 9-1, Biglig 9-1, Maurice 9-0, Eldorado 8-9, Heliograph 8-8, Victory 8-7, Abdul 8-4, Jemadar 8-2, Royalist 7-13, Hongkong 7-12, Tawdry 7-9, Safi 7-4, Challenger 7-4, Highborn 7-3, Murpho 7-0.

HORSES LEFT IN.

THE EPSOM PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile.

Partial Eclipse 9-10, St. Alban 9-7, Pension 9-2, North 8-12, R. G. 7-12, Adelaide II 7-11, Bonfire 7-6.

THE MATOONGA PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile.

Thank You 9-9, Purity 9-4, Terror 8-6, Night Hawk 8-2, Money Gold 8-2, Mexico 8-1, Excelsior 7-12, Harry Johnson 7-2.

THE HARBOUR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Bahlool 9-10, Maasal 9-6, Tenebreuse 9-1, Ata Allah 8-11, Ruby Mine 8-11, Tammooz 8-10, Buttercup 8-7, Minerva 8-3, Bravo 8-0, Section 7-12, Investment 7-7.

THE SION PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Rag Time 9-8, Hurchan 9-4, Welcome 9-2, Lot 9-1, Biglig 9-1, Maurice 9-0, Eldorado 8-9, Heliograph 8-8, Victory 8-7, Abdul 8-4, Jemadar 8-2, Royalist 7-13, Hongkong 7-12, Tawdry 7-9, Highborn 7-3, Murpho 7-0.

THE ISPAHAN PLATE.—Division I. Distance 6 furlongs.

Planet, Moslem, Sheridan, Rosy Morn, Silver Ring, Centaur, Aurora, Olka, Rising Star Anveri, Lottery, Taiseer, Mandala, Rustom, and Field Marshal.

THE ISPAHAN PLATE.—Division II. Distance 6 furlongs.

Caliph, Caledonia, Portugal, Come Soon, Lightning, Acetine, Gazal, Ace of Diamonds, Mahmoodia Shibroom, Angler, Wheeler, Sagacious, White Star, and Speculation.

LAWN TENNIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

A large number of spectators turned out to see the second semi-final of the Ladies' Doubles yesterday, but it was soon over. The form shown by the new-comer, Mrs. Jukes, called for attention immediately in the first round, and with such a strong partner as Mrs. Anstey the small difference in handicap in their favour meant something of a walk-over. We have always looked upon Mrs. Reynolds and Mrs. England as being of a high class in this country, but they met a pair too strong for them altogether.

Keeping always to the back line, Mrs. Jukes gave a delightful exhibition of driving with such strength which many men would be glad to boast. There was good placing with it, and her judgment was remarkable in keeping the ball just within the court, Mrs. Anstey was also in capital form both with drives and at the net, where she scored many points whenever her opponents were short in their returns.

Mrs. England is not at the top of her form, and though she brought off a nice bit of placing occasionally she was apt to hit too hard. In better vein was Mrs. Reynolds, who slashed into some with excellent effect. Her cross shots are very good, and she was decidedly the steadier of the two.

The score speaks for itself, and in the opinion of most people the winners will come out on top in the final as their handicap is not as severe as it would be had their fine form being thoroughly gauged earlier.

Results:—

Mrs. Jukes and Mrs. Anstey, —15, beat Mrs. England and Mrs. Reynolds, —15.4; 6-1, 6-0.

THE FINAL

The final takes place to-day.

BENGAL LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 17.

The Committee of the Bengal Lawn Tennis Championship Tournament having decided that half of the sale proceeds of season tickets would be made over to the war relief fund, there was a strong muster of spectators at the Eden Gardens to see the opening games.

The lawns were in excellent condition, but play was not of the championship form. Of the games played that between J. J. Y. Warren and J. Fitzpatrick proved exciting. Warren started well but Fitzpatrick gradually wore him down and won both the sets, 8-6 and 6-3.

The following are the results:—

J. Fitzpatrick beat N. H. Y. Warren, 8-6, 6-3.

C. Carroll beat E. G. Bisseker, 6-4.

A. L. Hosie beat H. Smith, 6-1, 6-3.

J. Shimidzu beat G. M. Gregory, 6-3, 6-2.

L. S. Deane beat W. Dyer, 6-0, 6-1.

A. B. Cox beat Kasim Abdulla, 6-3, 6-2.

A. W. Shallow beat J. B. Hodgson, 6-2, 6-3.

C. M. N. Murray beat C. Fink, 6-3, 6-5.

N. B. Deane beat Ismail Abdulla, 6-1, 6-3.

H. Meyers beat N. S. Subramania, 8-6, 6-3.

Kasagra is delicious in taste, does not gripe, tones up and restores the bowel to its healthy condition. An ideal tonic and curative laxative. D 20

SATURDAY'S RACING.

EIGHTH EXTRA MEETING.

Entries closed at 4 p.m. yesterday:—

THE NEWMARKET PLATE.—Distance about 1 Mile 1 Furlong.

General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch e h St. Alban, 6 years.

General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Final Proof by Galloping Simon-Sandpiper, 4 years.

Mr. G. K.'s b e m Madrina, aged.

Mr. T. Harrison's br aus g Strathroyale, aged.

Mr. R. H. Gahagan's b e g North, aged.

Mr. J. Merven's br e h Fouteney by Lally-Florisanda, 5 years.

Mr. J. Crawford's b e g Monsoon, aged.

Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's ch e g Persistence, 5 years.

Mr. M. Goculdass' b aus g Soultline, aged.

Mr. M. Goculdass' br e m Pretty Good Sort, aged.

Aga Coochick Shah's ch e m Partial Eclipse, 5 years.

Mr. A. S. Oomer's ch e h Athlete, 6 years.

THE BUSHIRE PLATE.—Distance about 1¼ Mile.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Money Gold, aged.

Mr. Dara Cowasjee's b a h Terror, aged.

General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Singer, 13-3½, aged.

General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Purity, 6 years.

Mr. A. A. Mahomed's b a h Beyrut, aged.

Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' b a h Mexico, 13 2½, aged.

Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' g a h Tajilmulook, aged.

Mr. R. R. S.'s b a h Majbur, 5 years.

Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's b a h Sir Knight, 14-0, aged.

Mr. Roosi's g a h Excelsior, aged.

THE CHENAB PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's bl cb g Black Boy, 5 years.

H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's b cb g Samandar, 5 years.

Mr. M. Goculdass' br cb h R. G., 5 years.

Mr. R. R. S.'s bl cb h Black Friar, 4 years.

H. H. Yuvaraja of Mysore's br cb m Kitty Kent, 5 years.

H. H. Yuvaraja of Mysore's br cb m Seeta, 5 years.

Mr. Heath's br cb h Apple King, to be aged.

The above race is declared void.

THE LAMINGTON PLATE.—Distance 5 Furlongs (Straight).

Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Cyprus, 13-3.

Mr. Dara Cowasjee's g a h Quality, 14-0.

Mr. Dara Cowasjee's b a h Red Cross, 13-3½.

Mr. Hasan Madar's g a h Crescent, 13-2½.

General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Engine, 14-0.

General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's g a h Monaco, 13-3.

Captain Amir Ahmed's g a h Pepul, 14-0.

Mr. G. P. Starride's g a h Lord Satu, 13-2½.

Mr. Abdoola Faras' g a h Cardiff, 14-0.

Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's g a h Jawan, 13 2.

Messrs. Ahmed Hazamy and Vajee Moosajee's ch a h England, 13-3½.

Mr. Nasir Rajmahomed's ch a h Present, 13-3½.

Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim's ch a h British Consul, 13-2½.

Mr. Pasu Malsee's b a h Arabian Consul, 13-2.

Mr. Nasar Abdoola's ch a h Flying Machine, 14-0.

Messrs. A. R. Dakeel and Syed Ahmed's ch a h Defender, 13-3½.

Mr. Munsur Mahomed Salim's ch a h Ladakh, 13-3½.

Mr. Ebrahim Mutlag's ch a h Saool, 13-2½.

Mr. Ebrahim Mutlag's ch a h Mutar, 14-0.

Mr. Yacoob Zuheir's g a h Pharoah, 13-3½.

Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's g a h Alman, 13-3½.

Kumar Shri Hamir Sinhji's g a h Ajaney, 13-1½.

Mr. Johnson's ch a h Tawakul, 14-0.

Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' g a h Paradise, 13-2½.

Hon. Mr. S. A. Wahed's ch a h Galloping Lad, 14-0.

Mr. Aziz's g a h Hongkong, 13 3½.

Mr. K. Cassumbhoy's g a h Tawdry, 13-3½.

Mr. A. Joosub's ch a h Shatra, 13-3.

Mr. G. R. Valimahomed's g a h Hurchan, 14-0.

Messrs. A. Nanjee and Abdoola Mana's b a h Aircraft, 13-3.

Mr. A. Nanjee's g a h Columbus, 13-2½.

Mr. Syed Rashid's b a h English Spot, 13-2½.

The Chief of Mhaisal's g a h Active, 14-0.

Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's g a h Ben Hur, 13-2½.

Mr. A. R. Dakeel's ch a h Kassum, 13-3½.

THE ARABIAN PLATE.—Distance about 1 Mile.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Tammooz, 13-3½, aged.

Mr. Dara Cowasjee's g a h Powerful, 5 years.

General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's g a h Malayeh, 13-1½, aged.

Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ch a h Section, 13-3½, aged.

Mr. Wilton Bartleet's w a n Pasha, 13-3½, aged.

Mr. Zaid bin Mahomed's ch a h Harry Johnson, aged.

Mr. Towfik Esmail's b a h Ajmer, aged.

Mr. Khalaf bin Saif's br a h Socrates, aged.

Mr. Bhogilal Shivlal's g a h Bhatty Chief, 6 years.

Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' ch a h Solar Star, 13-3½, aged.

Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' b a h Partner, 4 years.

Hon. Mr. S. A. Wahed's bl a h Black Hussar, 4 years.

Hon. Mr. S. A. Wahed's ch a h Khedavi Miseer, 14-0, aged.

Mr. Heath's g a h Makbul, 6 years.

Mr. Heath's ch a h Bruce, 14-0, aged.

Mr. Heath's b a h Ajax, 4 years.

Mr. J. K. Irani's g a h Minerva, 13 3, aged.

Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Ata Allah, 14-0, aged.

Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's g a h Investment, 14-0, 6 years.

THE DADAR PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's g a h Polish. 13-3.

Mr. Abdoola Faras' ch a h Durban, 13-3.

Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ch a h Wellington, 13-3½.

Mr. Erach Jijibhoy's bl a h Young Majuh, 14-0.

Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Saidan, 14-0.

Mr. Buder bin Alwash's b a h Dhadan, 14-0.

Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' b a h Baloz, 13-3½.

Mr. A. Nanjee's g a h Ace of Hearts, 13-3½.

Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Hidalgo, 14-0.

THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you kindly oblige, (to settle a bet) the date (year will do) that the Brooklyn Bridge N. Y. was started, I mean the span not the Bridge itself and oblige.—Yours etc.

H. J. N.

So far as we have been able to find out the correct date of the beginning of the construction of the span of the Brooklyn Bridge is not very clear. Haydn's "Dictionary of Dates" states that the bridge was begun on 3rd January 1870 and opened on 24th May, 1883. On the other hand the writer of the Article on "Bridges" in the Encyclopaedia Britannica has: "The Brooklyn Bridge, begun in 1872." It is quite possible that the latter date has reference to the construction of the span, but one cannot tell for certain.—Editor, "B. C."

"THE HUP OF THE UNIVERSE."

HUPMOBILE CARS.

1915 Models, complete with up-to-date Equipment—Cosy in appearance—Reliability stamped on every part—with self-starter Lighting set, etc.

A trial will convince you that the Hup is worth paying the extra cost if you are purchasing an American Car.

SOLE AGENTS.

BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.,

Elphinstone Circle and Apollo Bunder, BOMBAY.

GOLD, SILVER AND PLATINUM.

Old jewellery, Watches, Chains, Nibs, Bangles, Embroideries, Coins, and any other thing containing Precious Metals,

PURCHASED FOR CASH.

Bullion and Alloys of every description SUPPLIED.

For particulars, Write to:—

K. G. A. REMTULLA MULJI & CO

10/12, Mambadevi Road, Bombay 613

MODERN AMERICAN PAINLESS DENTISTRY

Dr. CARR, D.D.S,

DENTAL SURGEON,

107, Esplanade Road, Bombay

(*Opposite Clock Tower*)

Lowest fees compatible with skilled operating and permanent

HIGH CLASS DENTAL WORK.

Hours 9 to 7.

Sundays 10 to 12 noon.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

LOCAL SUBSCRIPTION.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Yearly	15	0	0
Half-yearly	8	0	0
Quarterly	4	0	0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTION.

Yearly	20	0	0
Half-yearly	11	0	0
Quarterly	6	0	0

GENERAL MOTOR AGENCY

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CARS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

All kinds of Repairs undertaken under expert European supervision and executed with prompt despatch.

ACCESSORIES SUPPLIED.

VULCANISING AND PAINTING A SPECIALITY ETC.

All work guaranteed at moderate charges.

Trial order solicited.

GENERAL MOTOR AGENCY

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

"O. T."

A STIMULANT *without* ALCOHOL.

SOLD BY ALL STORES.

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLES.	PAGE.
Government and the Drink Traffic	6
The Bulgar Church	6
NOTES OF THE DAY	6
FOREIGN NEWS.	
War Telegrams	7 & 8
INDIAN TELEGRAMS	5, 7 & 8
BOMBAY PROVINCIAL.	
Seva Sadan Home Classes	5
Company Meetings	5
Bombay Corporation	8
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	5
GENERAL NEWS.	
Sanatana Dharma	11
Cambridge in the War Time	11
LEGAL INTELLIGENCE	9 & 10
SPORTING NEWS	5
COMMERCIAL	4
THE WEATHER	3
SHIPPING	3

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, January 18, 1916.

GOVERNMENT AND THE DRINK TRAFFIC.

It has often been pointed out that the temperance movement in India has no chance of making any headway so long as the excise policy of the Government continues to be more a means of raising revenue than of effectively checking the traffic in liquor. A mere glance at the steady increase in the revenue realized by the Excise Department of this Presidency during the last quinquennium is sufficient o bring home this fact to the mind of every one interested in the alarming growth of intemperance in the country:—

	Revenue. Rs.
1910-11	1,69,11,338
1911-12	1,80,04,782
1912-13	1,88,64,964
1913-14	1,99,28,495

The revenue for the year 1914-15, according to the Administration Report of the Excise Department of the Presidency recently issued, shows a slight decrease of about a lakh of rupees, but, as is evident from the figures given above, it shows a marked increase over the average revenue for the previous three years. As regards consumption, on the other hand, it is found from the figures given in the Report, that, as compared with the first year of the quinquennium,—when the figure for consumption was 26,15,526 gallons,—the quantity of country spirit consumed in 1914-15 is less by 2,74,046 gallons or only 11 per cent, while the revenue has increased by upwards of 19½ lakhs of rupees or 14 per cent. Broadly speaking, therefore, Government may well pride themselves as they appear to do on the fact that their policy which, according to their Resolution, "aims at the realization of the maximum revenue while restricting consumption to *the lowest limit compatible with efficient administration* continues to be attended with success!" In district headquarter towns and towns with a population of 10,000 and over, Government themselves are constrained to admit, the total consumption showed comparatively little variation. But it was, it is said, mainly in the rural areas that the decline in the demand for drink was most marked. In face of this, it will be interesting to learn how Government have attempted to encourage this reduction in demand by restricting consumption "to the lowest limit compatible with efficient administration." The following sentence from the Government Resolution very aptly illustrates the cynical attitude hitherto adopted in the matter of the control of the drink traffic:—

"While this (the reduction in the demand) was partly attributable to the rise in the still-head duty, a more potent factor was probably the disorganization in trade caused by the outbreak of the war, more particularly the fall in the value of cotton and oilseeds. Thus, in the Khandeshes, the decline amounted to 22 per cent., in Broach to 21 per cent. and in Bijapur to 35 per cent. Among the six rural areas which show an increase the most important is Kaira, where consumption rose to 15,168 gallons as compared with 11,302 gallons in 1913-14. In 1911-12 the consumption in the rural area of this district amounted to 2,525 gallons only. The figures for the past four years, therefore, point to the conclusion that licit spirit is now taking the place of illicit in general consumption and that the special measures which have been taken during the past three years to suppress smuggling and illicit distillation have had the desired effect. The rise in the other areas appears to be sufficiently explained by a good harvest."

Two unwarranted and reprehensible assumptions underlie these statements. Firstly, that the majority of people of this country are addicted to the habit of drinking and that this habit varies directly according to their prosperity. Secondly, that Government are in duty bound to pamper to their demand and that, if they do not do so, by what they euphemistically term "licit means," the people will resort to illicit ways of quenching their unholy thirst. The first assumption does not, obviously, require any comment and the charts, appended to the Report, purporting to show the relation between prosperity and consumption of spirits, belie the assumption as much as, if not more than, support it. As regards the second assumption, apart from the essentially wrong view held by Government in respect of affording facilities for the supply of liquor, temperance reformers have repeatedly challenged them to substantiate their fears of a widespread tendency to indulge in illicit traffic which is only kept in check by the benevolent activities of the Excise Department! No substantial proofs, supported by facts, and figures, in this respect have, however, hitherto been offered by Government and the information in the Report that cases of illicit distillation and possession of implements for unlicensed manufacture by Government establishment increased from 743 in 1913-14 to 903, that those of illicit importation and possession of liquor decreased from 495 to 468 and that those of other offences, pertaining to liquor, decreased from 481 to 378 proves the need and advantages of stricter preventive measures rather than any general danger of the existence and growth of illicit tendencies and practices. Nothing, however, so conclusively proves the essential error underlying the excise policy of the Government as the inconsistent and contradictory character of the various causes assigned in the Report for the fluctuations in revenue and in consumption. Thus in one and the same district there is found to be a rise and fall in consumption and two different causes are assigned for the diversity. "In the Prantij Taluka and the Modasa Mahal of the Ahmedabad District," it is stated, "the rates of still-head duty and maximum selling price had been raised during the year and the consumption consequently fell." Again, "in other parts of the Ahmedabad District the consumption rose owing partly to the general prosperity of the people and partly to the success of the measures which were adopted for the encouragement of the consumption of 60 deg. U. P. spirit, which resulted in a decrease in the consumption of 25 deg. U. P. and a considerable increase in that of 60 deg. U. P." The latter state of things is found to exist in many other districts and is the direct result of the continuation during the year of the new policy enunciated by Government of encouraging the consumption of the weaker as opposed to the stronger spirit by raising the duty per gallon in the case of 25 deg. U. P., (the stronger spirit) by 12 annas and that in case of 60 deg. U.P. (the weaker spirit) by 6 annas. The wisdom of this policy is doubtful, for though there can be no question that the stronger spirit is more harmful than the weaker, it is, on the other hand, far better that fewer persons should drink it than that many more persons should use the weaker spirit. As it is, whatever may be the motive of the Excise authorities, the result has been that by the encouragement of the weaker sort of spirit not a few persons who never touched any spirit before have been tempted to it by its lower price and its very attractions and the danger of this policy are that it will tend to increase gradually the number of such persons. For as regards the majority of those who use or are attracted to the use of these spirits, the determining consideration is not the quality of the spirits, but their price. In another place we are told that "the decline in the total consumption in the Poona District is not considerable and, besides the raising of the duty and the maximum selling price, is ascribed to the closure of two temporary shops and the employment of less labour on the Tata Hydro-Electric Works." The question naturally arises: Why were two temporary shops opened at all for the labourers on the Tata Hydro-Electric Works? Is the poor Indian labourer never to be free,—even in the out-of-the way parts of the country,—from the solicitous care of the Excise Department? This small instance is significant and gives away the secret of the Government excise policy. It at once explains the obsession of the Government that the poor Indian is thirsting for drink and that they should benevolently anticipate his wishes and strengthens the view that the principal object of this policy is more to raise revenue for the State than really directed towards effectively checking intemperence. The "reforms" introduced with the latter object are some of them of a character that would tend rather to encourage than to restrict the traffic in liquor. The raising of the age-limit, up to which the sale of liquor was prohibited to minors, from 14 to 16 and the extension of prohibition for the admission of minors under 16 into premises licensed for the sale of liquor are reforms in the right direction,—though it is difficult to understand why this limit should not be extended still further. If a person is not considered competent enough to dispose of his property until he reaches the age of 21 years, there is all the greater reason why the responsibility of resisting the temptation offered by a liquor shop should not be thrust upon him at an earlier age. Among the changes introduced in the Kaira district,—where by the way the increase in consumption was exceptional, being 22.4 per cent above that of the previous year,—with a view to the suppression of illicit distillation of spirit, the number of country spirit shops was increased from 55 to 80, the limit of possession of country spirit was raised from one to three quart bottles or half a gallon and the sale of 60 U. P. liquor was discontinued as a tentative measure! It is satisfactory to find that after consulting the Advisory Committees 105 liquor shops were closed during the year. These Committees were, however, consulted only on two questions, viz., reduction in the number of country liquor shops and change in the hours of sale. But on the all-important question of the location of these shops they do not seem to have been consulted at all. In other respects also sufficient advantage does not appear to have been taken of these Committees,—and important districts like Kaira (where consumption as already mentioned is very high), Kanara and East Khandesh are without any Committee at all. Thus of about 60 Committees in the Presidency about a half met only once a year and the rest did not meet at all, and while 31 recommendations of these Committees were wholly or partly given effect to, 13 others were rejected and the Report is silent as to the reasons for this rejection.

THE BULGAR CHURCH.

With the passage of time and the accumulation of data, it becomes more and more evident that for the last two decades we have been entirely duped as to the real game played by Bulgaria. Perhaps the fault lies with us in that we did not recognise the more readily the talent for evil possessed in so marked a degree, by the remarkable Prince who for more than a quarter of a century has guided the destinies of the Central Balkan Kingdom. Tsar Ferdinand was characterised by King Edward as "the cleverest and most dangerous man in Europe," and thereby hangs a tale as fascinating to the intriguant as it is repulsive to the moralist. It is astounding to realise on reading the inner history of Bulgaria, that all along the policy of that State has been the acme of diplomatic hypocrisy and treason, and that up to the date of the first Balkan War the attitude of Bulgaria was distinctly pro-Turk and anti-Slav! That Stambulov was Turcophile is notorious. He saw in this policy the main chance of oppressing his weaker neighbours. The Bulgarian propaganda throughout the Turkish Empire received the full sanction of the Ottoman authorities who saw in the ambitions of their tools opportunities for *divide et impera*. As is well-known the Porte does not distinguish between the nationalities of its subjects but herds Armenians, Syrians, Greeks, and Levantines together. This also applied to the Bulgarians during the suzerainity of the Sultan, and it was owing to this that the Bulgar Exarchate which has had such a malevolent influence in the Near East came into being. It was created for political purposes and the Cross of the Bulgarian Exarch is dyed with Christian blood. The Russian Ambassador at Stamboul, during the creation of the Ex-archate, saw through the despicable anti-Slav game of the Bulgars and wired to his Government as follows.

"I do not wish to expand any illusions concerning the future of a hierarchy containing elements like those we have seen at work. Bishops as unworthy as these will not succeed in establishing an Orthodox Church deserving of the name."

Gentral Ignatieff was right for from the hour of its inception the Ex-archate has dragged down the name of Christianity in the Levant and to such an extent that a great French academician recently remarked that had it not been for the Moslem Ottoman troops the Exarchists would have massacred every Catholic in the Sultan's dominions! It is notorious that the son of Tsar Ferdinand revolted by the ethics and ideals of the National Church desired to remain a Romanist, but was forced by his father to abjure his ancestral faith. In the present treason of Bulgaria Exarchist influence can be traced, for the Bulgar would sooner fight against the Orthodox Church of Russia, against whom his own has plotted, than against the Calvinist of the Rhine. When a nation adheres to a church created by guile, worked by intriguers and murderers one has no right to feel surprised at any thing such a nation may do.

Notes of the Day.

The Corfu Landing.

Corfu is full of British memories. In its squares the Greek boys play cricket,—survival of the day when the Union Jack flew over the beautiful Ionian Isle. Moreover, the Pearl of the Adriatic boasts some good roads, such as no crazy Greek engineer ever laid. Once again Corfu is to be connected with another and a greater island in the midst of a great drama. Allied troops have landed on her shores and for the time being the Greek flag is merely a polite and formal symbol of impotence and vaccilation. The Villa of the Kaiser, whose walls have often reverberated with empty schemes of *Drang Nach Osten* is to house the heroic Serbian wounded, and its gardens to bear the tread of British marines. So once again Corfu will be temporarily British. Were it not for the pan-Hellenism of Gladstone the island would never have been handed over to Greece. One is sorely tempted to say that it will be purely an act of grace if it is handed back now.

Italy and the Balkans.

It is gratifying to read that the return of the Italian monarch to Rome is supposed to be the prelude to the rendering of assistance to Montenegro and Servia. As we have often pointed out the part played by Italy in this war has been quite out of proportion to her stake and claims. When we compare the Italian line of Front with that of the other Allies and think of what Italy stands to gain, we are somewhat dissatisfied with the attitude of the Roman Cabinet. The Italian Fleet has not so far given the requisite protection to Allied shipping in the Mediterranean. The geographical position of Italy renders her particularly adopted to operate successfully in the Balkans and a big Italian Expeditionary Force attacking the Germans in a flank movement through Albania, would seriously menace the Kaiser's plans regarding Salonika.

Economy in Punctuation!

The limit of economy, according to a writer in the "Manchester Guardian," has been reached by a Kent urban district council which has stopped punctuation marks in the official reports of its proceedings. The minutes now appear without a comma or a full stop.

An absence of punctuation marks may be dangerous. We now know that Hill 70 was taken by a misplaced comma and it was some time before the matter was put right. The Bishop of Adelaide too was once killed by the absence of one. He found what he thought to be the carcase of a sea serpent near Coffin Bay at a time when there was an influenza epidemic in his part of the world.

The fact was telegraphed to England in a comprehensive telegram which read:—"Influenza extensively prevalent numerous deaths Bishop Adelaide found dead sea serpent sixty feet Coffin Bay." The news agency read the last six words as a separate message and announced the death of the Bishop. The misplacement of a comma once cost the United States £400,000 in revenue. A tariff bill enacted that various articles should be admitted free of duty, these including "all foreign fruit-plants." But an official accidentally changed the hyphen to a comma, making the order read: "All foreign fruit, plants," etc. It was a year before the error could be rectified.

The Importance of Wells.

The place occupied by wells in the agricultural economy of India, is not generally recognized, owing to the importance commonly attached to canals and tanks,—though, except, for a comparatively small area served by canals and tanks, and not until recently exceeding, perhaps, one hundred and fifty thousand acres in the Bombay Presidency, almost the whole of the irrigation in Western India is conducted from wells. The total number of wells in the Presidency amounts to 241,700, but, except in Satara, Kanara, Ratnagiri and Kaira districts, there is hardly one well per 100 acres of land cultivated. The extremes being one well per 19 in Kanara to one well per 540 acres of cultivation in Broach, and, therefore, the most effective remedy for preventing the recurrence of famine and scarcity that has been constantly urged on the attention of Government, but not yet adopted whole-heartedly by them, is the sinking of wells and more wells. Apart from the extreme agricultural importance of wells, the examination of the well waters of Western India, and more particularly those from the area covered by the Deccan trap, is of very considerable interest from another view. The waters are interesting as resulting from the action of water on the Deccan trap itself, and, hence, give "very important indications of the direction which the decomposition of the rock takes in the more or less deep-seated fissures."

Dr. Mann's Pamphlet.

The cultivation on these wells, shows Dr. Mann in a brochure entitled "Well Waters from the Trap Area of Western India," issued by the Department of Agriculture, is vitally affected by the character of the water drawn up from them, and, hence, the study of well waters and variations in their composition which forms the subject of his brochure, is by no means a useless task. "When found in a trap area," writes Dr. Mann, "the water is almost always what may be termed 'fissure water', that is to say, it is not a generalised subsoil water which is tapped, but water flowing in a definite direction. If the well happens to meet a fissure containing water, well and good, if not, then the well is a failure. The result of this is well marked. The Deccan, the typical trap area, is full of wells which have been dug and been failures. There are no data to determine exactly the percentage of failures among wells dug by the people, but I do not think it can be less than 40 per cent." The digging of wells in the Deccan might thus appear so expensive that it would probably deter any one from digging wells at all, were it not (adds Dr. Mann) that "water is all that is required to convert an almost barren situation into a garden, and the presence of a successful well will often raise the value of land to five times its previous amount."

Co-operative Credit in the C. P.

The Report on the Administration of Co-operative Societies in the Central Provinces and Berar for the year 1914-15, shows that the movement has made distinct progress during the year,—the number of societies increasing from 2,213 to 2,297, membership from 40,415 to 44,084 and working capital from 65 to 72½ lakhs of rupees. The Chief Commissioner, however, feels obliged to sound a note of caution as to the expansion of the movement which may come to discredit owing to lack of experienced supervision:—"A large supervising staff is needed; temporary arrangements are being made to provide it and more elaborate arrangements are being recommended to the Government of India. But it is not merely for the important duties of supervision and audit that an increased staff is needed, equally important is the necessity of more officers capable of teaching the true principles of co-operation to communities mainly rustic and backward." But the supervision to be really effective must come more from a body composed of the societies themselves and the non-official honorary organizers. Another criticism recently levelled at the co-operative movement in these Provinces as well as in others is that it is degenerating into a mere money-lending concern. This criticism the Chief Commissioner does not accept, but it may be turned to good account as indicating a risk which must be guarded against and which will be obviated if the people to whom the advantages of co-operation are provided are made to imbibe and understand the principles, on which it is based. And in this propagandist work the importance of the joint efforts of officials as well as educated classes cannot be over-emphasized.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE

FIERCE FIGHTING IN GALICIA.

MONTENEGRO REJECTS PEACE OFFER.

REGULAR BLOCKADE OF GERMANY

According to an Austrian communiqué a terrific battle is raging in East Galicia and Bessarabia. The stubboruness of fighting east of Czernowitz has surpassed everythin in that battlefield.

During the Austro-German withdrawal across the Strypa, one enemy division lost nearly half its effectives.

In the fighting in the Caucasus on Friday, the Russians captured over 420 prisoners, six guns, eight machine guns and quantities of ammunition, etc.

It is reported from Cairo that a column dispersed 400 Arabs. The Arabs fled leaving all their sheep, goats and tents.

The Austrians have occupied Cettinje, the capital of Montenegro. King Nicholas has rejected the offer of a separate peace. The Montenegrin Army is still 40,000 strong.

Members of the Serbian Government have arrived at Brindisi.

King George in a message to King Peter says "I am fully convinced that the Allies, together with the heroic Serbian army, are in a position to win back the complete independence of your people."

British and French artillery co-operating in Belgium damaged German trenches in the district of Hetsas and caused two heavy explosions in the German lines.

A semi-official message from Berlin says that the Kaiser has completely recovered from the slight illness, and was cheered driving to the Imperial Chancellor's Palace. A later message announces that the Kaiser returned to the front last Sunday.

It is reported by the papers that Great Britain will shortly replace the present orders in Council, by the declaration of a regular blockade of Germany, which will probably settle the doctrine of "ultimate destination" with reference to goods sent to Germany through neutrals.

STUBBORN BATTLE IN EAST GALICIA.

MONTENEGRO REJECTS SEPARATE PEACE OFFER.

TERRIFIC BATTLE IN GALICIA.

STUBBORN FIGHTING CONTINUES.

AUSTRIAN REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 16.

An Austrian communiqué says a terrific battle in East Galicia and Bessarabia continues. The stubbornness of fighting north-east of Czernowitz has surpassed everything in this battlefield.

The tenacious Russians advanced six times in columns fourteen deep and the struggle was frequently hand to hand.

The communiqué speaks of the bravery of the defenders in maintaining their positions.

WITHDRAWAL ACROSS THE STRYPA.

A PRECARIOUS OPERATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Jan. 17.

The Austro-German withdrawal across the Strypa was a most precarious operation.

The Russians attacked them most violently. One enemy division took nearly a whole day in crossing and lost nearly half its effectives.

NO CHANGE ON WESTERN SIDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Jan. 16.

The communiqué announces that on the western front there is no change.

FIGHTING IN CAUCASUS.

FRUITS OF RUSSIAN VICTORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 16.

In the fighting in the Caucasus on Friday the Russians captured twenty Turkish officers, over four hundred troops, six guns, one of them a heavy gun, eight machine-guns and quantities of ammunition provisions and engineering equipment.

RUSSIA'S NEW YEAR.

VICEROY'S GREETINGS TO THE EMPEROR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 17.

On the occasion of the Russian New Year his Excellency the Viceroy telegraphed to his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia as follows:—

"At the opening of this year I beg respectfully to tender to your Imperial Majesty on behalf of the Government and Princes and people of India, as well as on my own behalf, the most heartfelt wishes for the prosperity of the mighty Russian Empire and for the victory of the glorious Russians in whose indomitable valour and constancy your Majesty's Allies all over the world see an unfailing assurance of ultimate triumphs for the great common cause. May I be allowed to add, in grateful recollection of your Imperial Majesty's invaluable kindness to me when I had the honour of being the British Ambassador at Petrograd my own personal wishes for the health and happiness of your Majesty, as well as of her Majesty the Empress and of the Imperial Family."

His Excellency has received the following reply from his Imperial Majesty:—

"I beg you to convey to the Government and Princes and people of India my warmest thanks for their New Year's wishes and their kind appreciation of the Russian army. I am deeply touched by the kind words of your telegram and express to you my cordial gratitude.

HEIGHTS OF GORIZIA.

ENEMY ATTACK REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, Jan. 17.

The communiqué records intense cannonade on January 14th on the heights north-west of Gorizia followed by an enemy night attack with large forces.

These were repulsed, but were reinforced and succeeded in entering the Italian trenches near Oslavia, but a vigorous Italian counter-attack in the morning of the 15th drove the enemy beyond Oslavia, the Italians reoccupying their trenches and capturing much booty.

NO SEPARATE PEACE.

MONTENEGRO'S REPLY TO AUSTRIA.

SCUTARI AN ARMED CAMP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BUKHAREST, Jan. 15.

The Athens correspondent of the "Messagero" says that Austria has proposed an armistice to Montenegro in order to enter on peace negotiations, suggesting the cession of Lovtchen to Austria, who would recognise Montenegro's rights to Scutari.

Cetinje has no military value to Austria, but the question remains as to whether the Austrians and Germans are to overrun Montenegro like Serbia or remain content with Cetinje and Lovtchen.

Austria's greatest desire is to hold Cattaro as a naval-base against Italy. She has already increased her battleships there, and it is reported that four large submarines have arrived.

Austria would also like to see the last of the Montenegrin army, still forty-thousand strong, especially as Scutari is an armed camp.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, Jan. 16.

The "Tribuna" states that Montenegro refuses to make a separate peace.

AUSTRIANS OCCUPY CETINJE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 16.

The Viceroy war telegram from the Secretary of State for India, dated the 15th January, says:—

The Austrians have occupied Cettinje.

CETINGE NOT DAMAGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 15.

An Austrian communiqué says that the King's residence at Cetinje and the town itself have not been damaged.

NO CAPTURES AT CETINJE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 16.

The "Berliner Tageblatt" admits that no Montenegrins were captured at Cetinje.

HEROIC SERBIA.

KING GEORGE'S MESSAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 17.

King George has sent the following telegram to King Peter:—"I am fully convinced that the Allies, together with the heroic Serbian Army, are in a position to win back the complete independence of your people."

SERBIAN GOVERNMENT AT BRINDISI

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BRINDISI, Jan. 16.

Members of the Serbian Government have arrived.

ENEMY ARMIES IN BALKANS.

REDISTRIBUTION OF TROOPS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BUKHAREST, Jan. 14.

It is reported that Turkish and Bulgarian troops have been sent to the Italian, Montenegrin and French fronts, to replace Austrians and Germans sent to Salonika and Bukhovina.

EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN.

ARAB FORCE PUT TO FLIGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Reuter telegraphing from Cairo on the 13th says a column dispersed 4 Arabs, 40 miles from Exmatruh. The Arabs fled leaving all their sheep, goats and tents. The British suffered no casualties.

SURVIVORS OF CLAN MACFARLANE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 17.

The captain and five of the crew of the Clan Macfarlane have been picked up and brought to Marseilles.

ALLIES' ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

EXPLOSIONS IN GERMAN LINES

AMMUNITION DEPOT BLOWN UP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Jan. 17.

Last night's communiqué said:—British and French artillery co-operating in Belgium gravely damaged German trenches in the district of Hetsas and caused two heavy explosions in the German lines.

French batteries successfully bombarded the road from Lille to south of Thelus exploding an ammunition depot north-east of Neuville.

There has been fighting with grenades in Argonne.

A QUIET DAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 16.

The communiqué from General Haig says:—The day has been generally quiet. There was some hostile shelling about Givenchy and Ypres. Artillery fire against a German strong point north of Ypres was satisfactory.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Jan. 16.

This afternoon's communiqué announces that there is nothing to report.

KAISER'S RECOVERY.

RETURNS TO THE FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 17.

A semi-official telegram from Berlin says that the Kaiser has completely recovered from the slight illness. He was cheered on Saturday as he was driving to the Imperial Chancellor's Palace where he took lunch and stayed several hours.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LATER.

It is officially announced in Berlin that the Kaiser returned to the front on Sunday.

NEWS VIA MADRID.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 17.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—London January 15.

The "Paris Journal's" Madrid correspondent learns that the Kaiser is suffering from cancer. A meeting of federated Kings and Princes will be held shortly in Berlin to choose the regent. Should the Kaiser die his death will be concealed as long as possible lest a crisis should supervene.

The "Pall Mall Gazette's" Zurich correspondent states that the new German republican party will shortly publish a manifesto there.

SHEFFIELD AND COMPULSION

ANTI-CONSCRIPTIONIST NOT ALLOWED TO SPEAK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Mr. Anderson, a Labour Member of Parliament, attempted to hold an anti-conscription meeting at Sheffield which resulted in an uproar lasting an hour and a half. He was prevented from speaking.

PEACE MEETING BROKEN UP.

PACIFISTS PELTED WITH RED OCHRE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 17.

A number of pacifists attempted to hold a meeting of the Brotherhood of the Church of Kingsland in London with a view to urging Great Britain's withdrawal from the war.

Fireworks were thrown from the gallery and the audience rushed on to the platform pelting the pacifists with red ochre.

The meeting ended with the singing of "Rule Britannia" and the police escorting the pacifists to safety.

REGULAR BLOCKADE OF GERMANY.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL TO BE REPLACED.

AMERICAN OFFICIALS' VIEW

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.

Newspapers publish telegrams from London stating that Great Britain will shortly replace the present Orders in Council by the declaration of a regular blockade of Germany.

The State Department has no official information, but the officials believe that such action would eliminate much misunderstanding and remove all question of the legal right of the British to prevent all goods from reaching German ports and probably settle the doctrine of "ultimate destination" with reference to goods sent to Germany through neutrals.

THE NEW VICEROY.

PRESS COMMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 15.

Commenting on the appointment of Lord Chelmsford the "Morning Post" says:—

A Governor who has been through a constitutional crisis like that of which Lord Chelmsford had the pilotage in Queensland cannot be called an untried man.

His administrative experience is much beyond that of the Earl of Mayo who had had barely any when Lord Beaconsfield reckoned him to the viceroyalty, but who made, nevertheless, one of the best Governors-General that India has known.

All Lord Chelmsford's countrymen will wish him well, when after a too brief visit to England he goes out to take up the great responsibilities and heavy labours of his new office.

Their best guarantee of his success is, that those who know him most intimately are most confident of his capacity to rise to its demands.

THE "ENGLISHMAN"

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 17.

Commenting on Lord Chelmsford's appointment as next Viceroy, "The Englishman" says:—"It is a safe appointment and it is full time that India had a safe man. After the wild bewildering changes of Lord Hardinge's Viceroyalty India badly needs a safe man. Lord Chelmsford is a solid level-headed English gentleman with all the good qualities of his class and none of that extravagant sense of self-importance which has made more brilliant men to make dismal and even disastrous failures. If his career has not so far been distinguished by any great achievement, it is at any rate a career of a man of the world who takes a lofty view of his duties and responsibilities. He will come out with a perfectly open mind and without political prejudices. If we read the past career of Lord Chelmsford right, he will prove a Viceroy of strong sense and quiet courage. India could do with such a man. The forces that are now at work will need a steady hand to direct and to control them. Problems that confront us in the immediate future will require a clear head and a courageous heart and an infinite degree of common sense. Lord Chelmsford has won quiet distinction without making a great stir in the world, largely because he is possessed of these qualities."

THE "INDIAN DAILY NEWS."

The "Indian Daily News" says:—"London papers whose opinions are quoted agree in saying that Lord Chelmsford is the best choice that could have been made. But then London papers have said the same kind of thing of every Viceroy that has ever been appointed. It seems to us passing strange that the Government in the quandary in which they have found themselves of late should not have recognised his many-sided administrative capacities ere now and found him a seat in the Cabinet."

THE "EMPIRE."

The "Empire" says he is precisely the type of Viceroy that India requires at a stage that is going to be a somewhat difficult one in her journey of progress. Lord Chelmsford's tenure of appointment is certain to see the end of the war when restive leaders will attempt to secure reward for India's behaviour during the war. It is not to be denied that in future there will be a time when Lord Chelmsford's wide experience, his sympathy and his natural cautiousness will all be of value.

THE "BENGALEE."

The "Bengalee" says that he comes after a brilliant and successful career as the Governor of one of the self-governing colonies in Australia. That is a happy augury for the introduction of Self-government in India.

THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE"

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 17.

Comenting on Lord Chelmsford's appointment the "Civil and Military Gazette" says:—"Lord Chelmsford has had the unique advantage for a Viceroy of having seen a good deal of India from an unofficial point of view. He has lived the daily life of a British army officer in India for a considerable time and the experience he has gained should be extremely valuable when he has to deal with everyday problems of administration."

THE "TRIBUNE."

The "Tribune" says:—"The country prayed in one voice that England might send a liberal statesman of the first rank. It prayed in the alternative Lord Hardinge's term of office might be extended. We have now neither one nor the other and our prayers have fallen on deaf ears."

THE "PUNJABEE."

The "Punjabee" says:—"We will not prejudge his Lordship and we will hope for the best. But we shall be failing in our duty if we do not say that we find little reason to be sanguine that Lord Hardinge's statesmanlike policy will be continued by his successor far less developed."

THE "BULLETIN."

The "Bulletin" says, "Lord Chelmsford has not had connection with India, but his recent stay in India must have given him the opportunity to study the peoples of India, their customs and manners, their aspirations, needs and their aims and ideals."

THE "INDIAN DAILY TELEGRAPH."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 17.

The "Indian Daily Telegraph" says:—"We cannot expect another Viceroy of the rare sympathies of Lord Hardinge or possessed with the equal gift of attracting the love and affection of the people of India. But Lord Chelmsford's appointment is a proof that the period of reform inaugurated during the last two Viceroyalties will be carried on and that there will be no set-back. Having received his training in the field of Australian Governorship it is fitting that he should come to India at a time when the relations between the Commonwealth and Britain's great dependency are taking a new turn owing to the splendid service rendered by India in the war which at present is occupying all the energies of the Empire. He will be found a stern and rigid disciplinarian should occasion demand but we believe India will welcome his appointment as the most popular that could have been made."

THE "MADRAS TIMES."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 17.

The "Madras Times" writes:—"Lord Chelmsford comes to India not as a soldier Viceroy, but as a man whose training and whose experience have all been on the administrative side."

GREAT FIRE IN BERGEN.

THOUSANDS RENDERED HOMELESS.

TWO MILLIONS DAMAGE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERGEN, Jan. 16.

A great fire swept the town yesterday and to-day, but is now under control. It spread to twenty different quarters and thousands have been rendered homeless.

Among the buildings destroyed are the Central Telephone Exchange, four hotels and three schools. Stavangar is offering shelter to four thousand refugees.

Bergen, an important seaport of Norway, in N. lat 62-23, E. long 5-20. It is built partly on the N.-W. shore of a tongue of land jutting out into the Byefiorden, and partly on a small islet. There is a good commodious harbour, accessible generally all the year round and defended by several forts.

Stavangar, a port further south, which is offering shelter to the homeless refugees, was itself almost entirely destroyed by fire in 1686.

RECORD NORWEGIAN BLAZE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CHRISTIANIA, Jan. 16.

The fire at Bergen is the largest on record in Norway. The damage amounts to 2,750,000 sterling in value.

DETAILS NOT AVAILABLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CHRITIANIA, Jan. 17.

The details of the fire at Bergen are lacking owing to a telegraphic breakdown.

The warship Eidswold has left for Bergen with provisions and clothes for the destitute. The Government is providing sugar and corn. Engineers have left to build sheds. King Haakon and the Minister for War have also left.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

BUDGET ADOPTED.

"PHARA" AND "PAILI" MEASURES.

CASES OF ENTERIC FEVER INCREASING.

At yesterday's meeting of the Bombay Corporation, at the outset Dr. Sukhia questioned the accuracy of the minutes of the previous meeting. On the matter being put to the vote they were held to be substantially correct. The expenditure side items of the Budget, were then passed by the Corporation and consideration was given to the question of the "phara and paili" measures, a bye-law being introduced putting all the shops in the town on the same footing.

The President said as usual that with the permission of the Corporation he would sign the minutes of the last meeting as drafted by the Secretary.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia said the minutes were incorrect and erroneous in certain respects. Certain words and expressions used during the discussion between him and the President on the points of order on the last occasion, which were reported in the English newspapers, had been omitted from the minutes. These omissions must be rectified as he considered them important.

The President said Dr. Sukhia challenged the accuracy of the minutes as drafted by the Secretary. Ordinarily he would have decided the point but as that was a matter in regard to which there had been some discussion at the last meeting between Dr. Sukhia and the Chair, he preferred to take the sense of the meeting as to whether the minutes drafted by the Secretary were substantially correct or not. He did not think it was necessary to insert in the minutes every argument advanced. Dr. Sukhia had objected to his having allowed Mr. Tod to speak in the middle of Dr. Sukhia's remarks. As to this (the President) cited rule 13 of the proceedure to show that he had the discretion at any time to allow a member, who had already spoken, to make a brief explanation.

The matter was put to the vote and by twelve votes against one it was decided to take the minutes, as drafted by the Secretary, as substantially correct.

THE BUDGET.

The Corporation then took up consideration of the remaining items of expenditure and the Secretary then read the revised figures of the Budget for 1916-17 as passed by the Corporation which were:—

Expenditure: Rs. 138,29,228.

Total revenue for the year, including the sum brought forward Rs. 172,85,823 and the closing balance would therefore be Rs. 34,56,595.

Mr. Wacha said that he only wanted to make one remark. The total expenditure was now 138 lakhs of rupees. The average for the last five years had been 125 lakhs. The increase was 13 lakhs. That meant that the ratio of expenditure had gone up 11 per cent, and the revenue ratio had increased by only four per cent. That showed what it was to allow the deficit to remain as it was. The Commissioner might say anything he liked. It was a maxim of practical finance that the revenue should be made to balance with the expenditure. The moment the surplus was withdrawn they would find themselves in the wrong box. He had been referring to the matter since the last five years and the Standing Committee had also done so, but so far nothing had been done.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said that they having a surplus cash balance it was not necessary to raise taxation. They found that the surplus cash balance was more than was required, and they would rather wipe it out than raise taxation. When the expenditure would increase then the time would come to raise taxation, to balance the income with the expenditure. They had come to the conclusion that they should not raise taxation but draw on their cash surplus balance, till they considered that the cash balance was low enough for their needs. As soon as the income ceased to increase, and as soon as the expenditure was more than the revenue then they would have to raise their taxation.

MANUFACTURE OF MUNITIONS.

Mr. R. S. Navalkar moved:—

That the Municipal Commissioner be requested, if feasible, to place at the disposal of Government the Municipal Workshops for the manufacture of munitions as is done in Calcutta.

Mr. Navalkar said no words were necessary to commend the proposition to their acceptance.

The Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy seconded the motion.

Mr. J. B. Petit said there was no doubt that the Commissioner himself would have come forward with such a proposal if he thought it was necessary to do so. But he did not think the Corporation should go out of its way to suggest it to the Commissioner. He did not think they should pass the proposition without previously ascertaining whether Government were in need of the Municipal workshops and whether they could place them at the disposal of Government without inconveniencing Municipal work. He hoped his remarks would not be misunderstood but he thought the two things should be ascertained before they passed the proposition.

Mr. P. R. Cadell, the Commissioner, said there was no question as to the fact that Government was in need of such workshops for the purpose of manufacturing munitions. But there was so much work in the Municipal workshops that he did not t! they would be able to materially help Government in the matter. If the Muncipal officials thought otherwise they themselves would have suggested the offer.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir thought Mr. Navalkar should, before putting the proposition to paper, have asked the Commissioner whether it was practicable or not.

Mr. J. A. Wadia thought that even at great inconvenience they should lend the workshops to Government.

The motion was carried.

"PHARA" AND "PAILI."

The Corporation then gave consideration to the following letter from the Commissioner and Mr. H. P. Mody moved the bye-law in the terms of the letter as recommended:—

"I have the honour to state that owing to the recent introduction by various persons of Phara and Paili measures of smaller capacity than the local standards provided by the Commissioner under Section 418 of the Municipal Act, grain dealers in some of the Private Markets licensed under Section 403 of the Act have also adopted the smaller measures. The grain dealers in Municipal Markets have been prevented from doing so under Bye-law No. 18, Chapter II, of the Market Bye-laws which provides that:—

"No tenant or occupier of a shop, stall, godown or standing in a Municipal Market shall keep at such shop, stall, godown or standing, any weight or measure which has not been duly verified by comparison with the standard weight or measure and stamped in accordance with the provisions of Sections 418 and 419 of the Act."

No bye-law to this effect exists in Chapter III of the Market Bye-laws which relates to Private Markets and it is not therefore possible legally to enforce the use of the standard measures in these Markets. It may be hoped that legislation will soon be introduced to render it possible to prescribe the size of such measures in all shops in the City. Pending such legislation it is desirable that in all markets the measures approved by the Commissioner should be used, and not those arbitrarily introduced by private bodies for their own gain. Moreover it is not fair that dealers in Municipal Markets should be put at a disadvantage in comparison with dealers in markets which, though private, also require the license of the Commissioner. I request therefore the approval of the Corporation to the following Bye-law being introduced in Chapter III of the Market Bye-laws.

"4. No tenant or occupier of a shop, stall, godown or standing in a private market shall keep at such shop, stall, godown or standing, any weight or measure which has not been duly verified by comparison with the standard weight or measure and stamped in accordance with the provisions of Sections 418 and 419 of the Act."

Mr. Mody said that the measures used by the shopkeepers in the town were smaller than those kept by the Commissioner. But there was no remedy. The bye-law did not carry matters much further. There would still be a large number of private shops which it would not be possible to bring under control. There would be control over municipal shops and no control over private shops. This bye law would place all the shops on the same footing.

Sir Jamshetji Jijibhoy seconded the proposition.

Mr. R. S. Navalker said the remedy as proposed by the Commissioner was not enough. False weights were being used in the city and on the Bunder. The measure was not sufficient to stop the mischief. He would, therefore, move an amendment defining the word market so that all the shops in the city be included in that term. It was quite competent for the Commissioner to prevent the use of false weights in any shop in Bombay. All the weights were used on the Bunder chiefly. He was anxious to control the measures in all the shops in the city.

The Commissioner said that the word market as used by Mr. R. S. Navalker might apply to any shop, even to a hawker. That was not desirable. He thought it was not the real meaning of the word. Market meant a collection of shops. If the definition was not sufficient and required to be amended it should be incorporated in the Act itself. It was extremely desirable to have the difinition, but they could not put it in the amendment.

Mr. Nanavati said it was not possible to accept Mr. R. S. Navalker's amendment.

Dr. Sukhia said that three lawyers had given three versions. It would be necessary to move the Government in the matter, and he did not see why they should not.

Mr. Mody in replying said that Mr. Navalker's amendment would go a long way to put matters right. But it was not possible to incorporate it in the amendment proposed by him.

Mr. Navalker's amendment was then put to the vote and lost.

Mr. Mody's proposition was then passed by the Corporation

WATERING OF ROADS.

Dr. D. B. P. Master moved: "That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report whether it is now possible to have the main roads of the city watered three times a day where the water supply is constant:"

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia drew attention to the practice of watering the roads in the Fort at 4 o'clock in the morning. He did not understand the desirability of this practice as in the early morning when the roads were watered the damp increased owing to atmospheric changes and poor people suffered from chills, etc. Besides the Corporation had passed a resolution against watering roads before 7 a.m.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna was surprised at the demand contained in the proposition when people living in Girgaum and other places were crying out for water for domestic purposes.

The motion was carried.

ENTERIC IN BOMBAY.

The Corporation then gave consideration to the Commissioner's letter forwarding Health Officer's report regarding enteric fever cases in the city.

It was stated in the course of the Health Officer's Report that:—

The total No. of deaths due to Enteric Fever for the years 1900-1914 both inclusive is 1,578 distributed as seen in Table A.

No. of Deaths—1900, 60; 1901, 62; 1902, 89; 1903, 45; 1904, 55; 1905, 60; 1906, 134; 1907, 116; 1908 111; 1909, 92; 1910, 156; 1911, 145; 1912, 152; 1913 154; 1914, 147.

Average rate of notification per 1,000 of population arranged according to Caste (1904-1914.)—Europeans 0.63, Eurasians 0.51, Parsees 0.43, Native Christians 0.46, Jews 0.17, Mussalmans 0.05, Hindus 0.04.

Enteric is on the increase in the City. For the 15 years 1900-1914 the mean annual number of deaths was 105. In this period seven years below the mean, (viz., 1900 to 1905 and 1909). The other years were above the mean. It is very doubtul whether this apparent increase is a real one. In the first place there is little doubt but that the alleged immunity of the Indian from Enteric was not based on fact, and that the so called Bombay Remittent Fever was in fact Enteric.

Investigations by Boobyer, Scurfield, Tattersai and others go to show that with the increased proportion of middens in large towns the amount of Enteric also increases. Delepine has shown that the bacilli of Enteric can remain alive or a whole year in the wall of a midden and this taken with other experiments appears to show that the bacilli under suitable circumstances are capable of retaining their vitality over long periods.

Extensive investigations carried out in Manchester and other Cities show that houses furnished with W. Cs. are in much less close association with Enteric fever than are those furnished with pail (or basket) closets and middens.

In the case of Bombay—the number of houses in Which Enteric fever occurred and class of closet is known is 1,557 in which 1,011 houses had basket system and the rest water system.

It is obvious that given an overlooked or unreported case of Enteric in a house provided with basket privies often in dangerously close proximity to dwelling and cook-rooms of the same adjoining houses, many facilities are given for the conveyance of the bacilli to exposed articles of food also by means of flies.

It will be seen that a very much greater proportion of Europeans, Eurasians, Parsees and Natie Christians are notified per 1,000 of the respective populations than in the case of Hindus and Mahomedans. In the case of Parsees and Native Christians as compared to Hindus it amounts to 12 and 11½ to 1 respectively.

The following districts have a death-rate above the mean of the whole City (viz., 0.14 per 1,000):—

(1) Whole of A Ward.
(2) Dhobitalao and Fanaswadi in C Ward.
(3) Khetwadi, Girgaum and Chowpatti in D Ward.
(4) Mazagon, Tarwadi and 1st Nagpada in E. Ward.
(5) Docks and Harbour.

From the returns of civil hospitals, the annual average mortality in the hospitals in Bombay during the last five years was 32.8 per cent. compared to 18 per cent. of cases treated in English hospitals. The mortality of cases notified in English towns is about 22 per cent. Assuming that the mortality per case treated in Bombay both by hospitals and privately was 32.8 per cent., then the number of notifications should be 460 instead of 109 per annum. The localities in which the number of cases notified was higher are those in which the people take advantage of skilled medical advice, and notification is more accurate because of the facility of diagnosis and because hospitals exist. One very important fact in the incidence of the disease in the localities of A ward is the number of imported cases, namely, 38.9 per cent; these are among people who come to Bombay by sea and rail, officers of ships and railways, who contract the disease outside Bombay and are removed to hospital or treated in hotels or private houses. Cases treated in private houses under conditions which exist in India more readily spread the disease than those treated in hospitals, while convalescents may also readily convey the disease to others, and act as what are known as "carriers." Beyond the reasons given above there is no evidence to show that there are any inherent defects in the localities where the larger number of cases have occured.

Dr. Dinshaw B. Master proposed that the letter be recorded.

Dr. Sukhia suggested an amendment that the Commissioner be requested to state whether the increase of enteric fever among the different communities was due to the water closet system.

Dr. Master accepted the rider.

Mr. R. S. Navalkar moved an amendment that the report be recorded.

The amendment was carried.

EXCAVATIONS AT WARDEN ROAD.

Mr. Modi then moved:—

"That the Commissioner be requested to inform the Corporation of the nature of the operations recently carried on at Warden Road, the time during which the excavations were kept open, and whether the health of the neigbbourhood was affected by these operations."

The motion was carried.

The Corporation adjourned to Thursday next.

COMING ELECTIONS.

50 NOMINATIONS FOR 36 SEATS.

Yesterday was the last day for nominations for the ratepayers' elections. The ratepayers of the city have the right of electing 36 representatives to the Municipal Corporation, and for these 36 seats no less than 50 gentlemen have been nominated. There will thus be contested elections in all the wards. The following have been nominated for the different wards:—

A (FORT) WARD—6 SEATS.

1. Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia.
2. Mr. N. J. Gamadia.
3. The Hon. Mr D. E. Wacha.
4. The Hon. Mr. J. A. D. McBain.
5. Mr. Madhavji Virji.
6. Mr. B. R. Jijibhoy.
7. Dr. N. N. Katrak.
8. Mr. Rajaram Tukaram.

The first six are sitting members.

B (MANDVI) WARD—8 SEATS.

1. Mr. H. A. Lalji.
2. Mr. K. H. Kayani.
3. Dr. P. H. Meisheri.
4. The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola.
5. Mr. Sherif Devji Kanji.
6. Mr. Karmali Pirbhoy Haji.
7. Dr. A. S. A. Gaya.
8. Mr. Bhavanji Nagsi.
9. Dr. H. A. K. Nakhoda.

The first seven are sitting members.

C (BHULESHWAR) WARD—8 SEATS.

1. Mr. H. D. Nanavati.
2. Dr. D. B. P. Master.
3. Dr. J. J. Cursetji.
4. Mr. R. S. Navalkar.
5. The Hon. Mr. A. A. Pirbhoy.
6. Mr. M. D. Khakhar.
7. Mr. M. I. Karte.
8. Mr. Chandrasen Dwarkadas.
9. Mr. S. D. Navalkar.
10. Mr. Ibrahim A. Pirbhoy.
11. Mr. Jafferji A. Karachiwala.

The first five are sitting members.

D (GIRGAUM) WARD—5 SEATS.

1. Dr. K. E. Dadachanji.
2. Mr. J. B. Petit.
3. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna.
4. Mr. H. P. Modi.
5. Mr. R. B. Mantri.
6. Rao Saheb A. W. Shete.
7. Dr. P. N. Daruwala.

The first five are sitting members.

E (BYCULLA) WARD—5 SEATS.

1. Mr. S. K. Barodawala.
2. Rao Saheb Manaji Rajuji.
3. Mr. J. Baptista.
4. Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin.
5. Mr. Cassumali J. Pirbhoy.
6. Mr. S. C. Dhondi.
7. Mr. M. H. A. Haveliwala.
8. Mr. Musaji Y. Mala.
9. Mr. Abdullabhai Faizullabhai.

The first five are sitting members.

F (PAREL) WARD—2 SEATS.

1. Mr. Rahimtoola Currimbhoy.
2. Dr. S. S. Batliwala.
3. Mr. Bhagwantrao Gungadhar.

The first two are sitting members.

G. (MAHIM) WARD—2 SEATS.

1. The Hon. Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy.
2. Dr. M. C. Javle.
3. Mr. Sitaram K. Bole.

The first two are sitting members.

FRENCH GALLANTRY AT CHERNA.

COMPANY WHICH HACKED A WAY OUT

An account of the battle of the Cherna, in which the French displayed great gallantry has been received from a special French correspondent with the Balkan Expeditionary Corps. After describing the terribly difficult country in which the action was fought, he says:—

On November 6 our batteries rapidly gained the Rajec (a western tributary of the Cherna), crossed the bridge, and without leaving the enemy a breathing space established themselves on the ridge commanding the river. Further to the north our troops began to climb the formidable Arkangel heigh (about 15 miles west of Krivolak), and made headway under a violent rtillery and infantry fire.

The advance coninued on the 7th. On the 8th, entrusted with the task of carrying a strongly fortified position, our soldiers in a short time had reached the first ridge, but at this moment an enemy counter-attack was developed on their right.

The infantry battalion, ought by an enfilading fire, was unable to continue its advance. One of its companies was ordered to turn to the right and repulse the enemy threatening the flank. This movement was at once carried out.

The captain fell wounded, and passed the command to a second lieutenant who was killed an hour later. A third officer then took command, and led the company to the attack of a height called the Green Hillock, where the Bulgarians had strongly dug themselves in.

He was wounded in his turn about four in the afternoon. Then the adjutant (grade superior to sergeant-major) took over the command and continued the advance. At nightfall the company was close to the position which the Bulgarians, amazed by the bold advances of our men, were abandoning precipitately. At five in the morning we were in possession of their trenches.

The stout regiments of the north captured the village of Sirkovo (S. of Mt. Arkangel) and gained a footing after a sharp action on the heights to the west and north-west. Without a check they rushed to Krushevitsa (more than a mile further north), which a company took with the bayonet. Its captain was wounded in the assault and a lieutenant fell mortally injured at the moment when he was shouting "Forward with the bayonet!"

COMPANY COMPLETELY SURROUNDED.

Unfortunately the ammunition ran short and during the darkness, which settled down very quickly, fresh supplies could not be sent them. At 7-30 in the evening of November 9 the company was completely surrounded.

At 11 o'clock a section having no more cartridges, defended its trench vigorously with the bayonet alone for an hour, and only withdraw on the order of its commander, who formed his men in square.

In this formation the heroic company continued its splendid resistance. At 1-30 in the morning the enemy, who seemed to have suffered very severe losses, was attacking with less frequency. One of our sections had no ammunition left at all and others only had a few cartridges per man.

A thick mist enveloped the Green Hillock, and in the complete obscurity the situation was becoming critical. At 2 o'clock, by order of its commander, the company formed in columns of four and dashed forward with the bayonet. It succeeded in making a breach in the circle surrounding it and rejoined its regiment at daybreak.

On November 10 the chasseurs-a-pied captured the village of Cicevobas, and the enemy resumed with ardour his attacks on Sirkovo and Krushevitsa. The fighting was desperate, and on four occasions hand to hand. Our men, as always, fought with the utmost gallantry.

The whole of a machine-gun section were killed by their gun, which the Bugarians captured. A young second-lieutenant and a few men rushed forward and recaptured it with the bayonet.

Finally, on November 11, ous chasseurs succeeded in reaching Crevo (E. of Mt. Arkangel), whence they drove the enemy helter-skelter, but the General commanding on the Cherna, learning that the Bulgarians had received large reinforcements, and were preparing a general attack, ordered our men to go back to Cicevobas.

Mown down by the fearfully rapid fire of our mountain guns and our 75's, swept away by the gusts of fire of our machine-guns, held up by our bayonets, the enemy gave up the game, and on November 15 fell back behind the hills, leaving numerous dead on the ground.

These days of desperate fighting during which our losses were comparatively slight, cost the Bulgarians at least 4,000 men.

SEVA SADAN HOME CLASSES.

LADY WILLINGDON'S VISIT.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon paid a visit on Monday noon to the Home Classes for grown-up women in Girgam conducted by the Seva Sadan Home Classes Committee for Marathi-speaking women on Sandhurst Road. At the entrance her Excellency was received by Mrs. Bahadurji, Mrs. Laud, Mrs. Gadgil, Miss Engineer, Mrs. Gokhalay, Mrs. Velinkar, Mrs. Engineer, Mrs. Yande, Dr. Velinkar, Mr. Kunte Mr. Lotwalla, Mr. Joshi, who were members of the Committee and the Staff. Mr. G. K. Devadhar, Secretary of the Committee, and Miss Engineer, Secretary, Seva Sandan, took the distinguished visitor round the fifteen different classes that fall into three or four groups (1) Elementary Vernacular Classes, (2) Sewing Class, (3) English Classes and (4) Normal Classes, which train women as teachers. The number on the rolls of these classes is now over 150 and the attendance of those present was 110. The pupils read a few lines from their English Readers, which was listened to patiently by her Excellency. After this round was over all the pupils and teachers met her Excellency in the Central Hall and Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay and Mrs. Engineer who teach singing to these classes, made the girls sing two songs. Then one of the oldest pupils of these classes thanked her Excellency for the trouble and presented her with a book and a table-cloth as a memento of this visit by her Excellency on behalf of these classes.

Her Ladyship in graciously accepting these presents thanked the members of the Committee and the teaching staff and expressed herself pleased with the very useful work, which she was surprised to see grow into such proportions beginning only with five pupils and one class in January 1914. Her Excellency concluded with a wish that next time when she would visit the classes she would like to see the number doubled. She was very much interested in the Normal Classes and was pleased to see the large number of women being trained as teachers. She wished this noble effort every success.

Then the ladies sang the National Anthem and afterwards her Excellency was photographed with the members of the Committee and a few of the pupils. The classes were then closed in honour of her Excellency's visit.

BANKURA FAMINE.

THAKORE SAHEB OF GONDAL'S MUNIFICENT DONATION.

The Huzur Secretary to his Highness the Thakor Saheb of Gondal has informed Babu Ramananda Chatterjee that on reading of the distressing famine in Bankura his Highness has decided to make a donation of Rs. 5,000 towards the relief of our suffering countrymen in Bankura, and that this donation will be sent to Mr. C. Tindal, I.C.S., Chairman of the Bankura District Relief Committee. His Highness is an enlightened ruler, and is entitled to high praise for the sympathy and generosity which has prompted him to make this princely donation.

REFERENDUM IN AUSTRALIA.

LABOUR DIFFICULTIES.

A section of the Labour Party is strongly antagonistic to the compact entered into by Mr. Hughes with the State Premiers for the withdrawal of the Referendum on the condition that the Premiers agree to transfer the desired powers from the States to the Commonwealth, says the Melbourne correspondent of "The Times", writing on Dec. 11. The antagonism to this arrangement is increased by the fear that the Legislative Councils of the States will decline to ratify the compact, as has already happened in Queensland.

A meeting of the Federal Parliamentary Labour Party was held here on Friday to consider the proposal to reopen the question. Several members insisted that a revival of the Referendum is the only means of securing the powers they desire. Others held that it would be courting disaster to insist on a poll in war time. The meeting was adjourned without a decision. It is believed that the proposal to revive the Referendum will be defeated. Some members rely on the statement attributed to Mr. Hughes that if the States fail to ratify the agreement before the end of the year he is prepared to call Parliament together to deal with the matter.

The attitude of the Broken Hill miners in regard to their demands for increased wages and a 44-hours week is causing anxiety. The compulsory conference ordered by the Arbitration Court has proved abortive, as the miners refuse the companies' offer of an extra shilling a day on condition that the men continue to work on Saturday afternoons until the Court deals with the dispute.

The powers referred to in the above message are those of the State Government, chiefly with regard to trade and food supplies. The Federal Constitution did not confer such powers on the Federal Parliament. The Federal Government declars that they are essential for war purposes, and has arranged a compromise with the State Premiers by which the State Parliaments are to surrender these powers to the Federal Parliament and Government.

In the course of his speech at Sagaing on Thursday last Sir Harcourt Butler pointed out that 9,500 persons out of a population of 11,500 in Sagaing municipality had been inoculated against plague. The success of inoculation was remarkable. Burmans had taken to it freely but Indians still refuse to be inoculated.

PRACTICAL SOCIAL REFORM

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—With regard to a letter, bearing the signature of Mr. Mehta, that appeared in the issue of your esteemed paper of Friday last, in connection with a recent sub-caste intermarriage in Rajkot, I beg to say that the marriage raises some fundamental questions which it behoves both the reformers and the orthodox to consider carefully. In the first place it is a serious question whether the marriage can at all be called an advance in matters of Social Reform. The fact of a mere sub-caste intermarriage is not sufficient as a forward step in Social Reform. It is the principle that makes reform, and not a fact or a series of facts or actions which may proceed from various principles. Indeed, the fact is in Mr. Gosalia's favour, but the principle is not, for when we look at the way which Mr. Gosalia with a too palpable consistency has followed in these matters more than once, we would find that it goes to create special rights in the marriage market for those "millionaires" of whom Mr. Mehta speaks in his letter. This is not removing caste, but on the other hand it is creating caste within caste, let us say, the caste of millionaires, a state of things which no true reformer can look upon without very serious misgivings. Owing to these reasons, it is hardly possible, or I should say right, that Mr. Mehta's appeal to the Bombay reformers to come to the rescue of Mr. Gosalia, should find any echo or response in the hearts of Social Reformers here. As for the so-called friends of Mr. Gosalia who applauded him at the "dinner-table," but have now left him in a sorry plight at this critical time, I should think that they have seen through the so-called Social Reform and are wise enough not to go further with Mr. Gosalia after having gone with him to some distance at one time, though certainly they should have been sparing of their false praise and flattery of Mr. Gosalia at the "dinner-table." As for Mr. Gosalia's caste-people, I should think they have every justification for taking strict measures against every violation of moral promise such as was implicitly made by Mr. Gosalia when he paid a fine and was taken back once more in his caste three or four years back. As for Mr. Gosalia and his two or three friends, the only course left open for them is to stand on their own ground and to take all the consequences that may have been brought upon them by their own actions quietly and boldly, without murmuring and fighting, doing their work and spreading their ideas and ideals if they have any silently and steadily, and may be, in course of time, by their sufferings and efforts, they may be taught the true principles of Social Reform, and they may find their place not amongst Banias of this sub-caste or that, nor amongst Banias in general, but forgetting and rising above all caste-distinctions and class-distinctions whatsoever, they may find their place among true and genuine Social Reformers of India.

formers of India.—Yours, etc.,

A PRACTICAL SOCIAL REFORMER.

SALONIKA EXPEDITION.

A MISCONCEPTION REMOVED.

In some sections of the Paris Press there has been a good deal of misinformed comment upon the conditions under which the Salonika expedition was carried out, and in the common interest it may be as well to set on record the progress of events, writes the Paris correspondent of "The Times." The idea of an expedition to Salonika in sufficient strength as to enable it to exert its action as far as Adrianople or the Danube was first suggested nearly a year go by M. Briand in France, and it obtained the support of Mr. Lloyd George in England.

There were many arguments for and against the execution of this idea. The favourable arguments are obvious; against the expedition was, among other things, the danger of disease which would have been incurred by an Army operating through suffering Serbia at that time. In any case the matter was not carried into effect and was not again seriously considered until October. Then it was decided that in view of the threatened calamity to Serbia an Anglo-French force of about 150,000 men should be dispatched to Salonika. Of this number Great Britain agreed to contribute 90,000 and France 60,000 men.

It has frequently been remarked in the French Press, and it was repeated in a leading article in the "Temps," that the British force was late in arriving in Greece. This is not an accurate description of what happened. The first troops to land at Salonika were two divisions, one French and one British. They arrived at the debarcation point neck and neck. The other troops reached Marseilles together. There a fleet of British transports was waiting to carry the British troops. Yielding, however, to the insistence of the French, who chivalrously desired to be first to succour Serbia, the British said in effect, "Messieurs les Francais, embarquez les premiers."

This the French did, and they arrived first in Salonika in force. Our men awaited the return of the transports, and then proceeded without delay to rejoin their French comrades in Greece. It is apparently a small point in history, but it is as well that it should be cleared up.

The Government of India have sanctioned the proposal that "Farinina should be added to the list of articles, which are exempted from the payment of Customs duty when imported by the owner of a cotton weaving mill and shown to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be intended for use in the weaving of cotton or the bailling of woven cotton goods.

SUIT OVER A PROMISSORY NOTE

PRIVYCOUNCILAPPEAL.

BOMBAY APPELLATE COURT'S JUDGMENT REVERSED.

HAZI UMAR ABDUL RAHIMAN .....Appellant.

AGAINST

GUSTADJI MUNCHERJI COOPER ...Respondent.

from

THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

The following is the text of the judgment of the Lords of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, delivered on Nov. 22, 1915:—

Present at the hearing:

Viscount Haldane — Sir John Edge
Lord Parmoor — Mr. Ameer Ali

(Delivered by Viscount Haldane.)

This is an appeal on question of fact from a judgment of the High Court of Bombay, (Sir Basil Scott C. J. and Sir Narayan Chandavarkar presiding), reversing the judgment of the First Subordinate Judge of Poona, who tried the case. The principal issue is whether a promissory note for Rs. 15,000, on which the appellant brought an action against the respondent, was a forgery. A good deal of the oral evidence was taken, not by the trial Judge but before another judge who acted for him. The case is, therefore, not one in which a Court of Appeal has the full assistance of the impression of a judge who in trying the case has seen all the witnesses in the box. The High Court and this Board have had to weigh the evidence as recorded for themselves, with the aid of the views of the Trial Judge on those occasions on which the witnesses were examined and cross examined before him.

STORY OF THE LOAN.

The appellant was a furniture dealer and money lender at Poona. The respondent was a bookmaker on the turf, who also owned a fibre factory. The latter had frequent occasion to borrow money and he borrowed from time to time from the appellant among others. Between the Diwali day in November 1906, with which the native financial year commenced, and the 5th November 1907 which ended that year the respondent had borrowed from the appellant on promissory notes sums amounting to Rs. 19,000. Of this debt he had repaid Rs. 5,000 in August, and Rs. 14,000 for principal remained unpaid on the Diwali holiday in 1907 the 5th November, together with Rs. 332 for interest. As to the security for this indebtedness there has been dispute. A good deal of the money had been advanced for the purposes of building a bungalow on some land at Poona belonging to the respondent, and the evidence of the appellant was that the title deed to this land had been deposited with him as security for the advances, with a promise of a formal mortgage when his building was complete.

However, on the 9th March 1907, the respondent got the deed back for the purpose, as he stated in a letter of that date, of showing it to his pleader and on a promise to return it. He either did not return it, or if he did so he managed to get possession of it again, and he used it to enable himself to mortgage the property in August for Rs. 15,000 to a Dr. Modi. The appellant was not informed of this and after discovering it he brought the action in which this appeal arises to recover the amounts due for principal and interest, and for a declaration that these amounts were charged on the property. The contention of the respondent was that he had never ogreed to give the appellant a mortgage, but had only negotiated about it. It is, however, difficult to reconcile this version of the transaction with the terms of the letter of 9th March in which he appears to treat the appellant as entitled to have the deed.

RESPONDENT DECLARED A DEFAULTER.

It is clear that the respondent had been borrowing on a large scale prior to November 1907, from other people as well as from the appellant Indeed his case is that he so borrowed in order to pay off the latter. But he appears to have been in circumstances of some difficulty. He had sometimes previously been declared a defaulter by the local turf club, a circumstance which could not but cause him, difficulty in borrowing. However, his case is that he succeeded in raising enough money to pay the appellant in cash, two sums of Rs. 14,000 and Rs. 1,000 on the 5th of November, in small notes of Rs. 100 and less. An important question which has to be determined is whether he did this, or whether the appellant merely closed the account for the year by taking a fresh promissory note from him for the balance carried into the new account.

Their Lordships have had before them a translation of the account kept in the books of the appellant, relating to his transactions with the respondent. From the translation it appears that the Rs. 14,000 were credited as "in cash in full settlement of the account up to this day," i.e., the 5th November 1907. At first sight this would seem to mean the money was actually paid. That an examination of the accounts made out in previous years, shows that the expression "in cash" is far from conclusive in as much as it was regular practice to enter as sums of cash received and credited the amounts of new promissory notes given by the respondent to the appellant in liquidation of earlier notes, just as though actual cash had been received. Their Lordships think that it must be taken that the practice was to close each yearly account entirely by treating any debit balance as paid off when there was credited as liquidating the cash balance due, in new promissory note which then became a debit item in the account for the ensuing year. They are confirmed in this view by what was paid by the trial judge to the effect that he had had a long experience in which he had been familiar with the existence of this practice.

RESPONDENTS LIABILITIES.

The appellant and his witnesses swear that this was the course adopted when the account was closed on the Diwali day of 1907 and a new account opened for the ensuing year. The respondent swears that he paid the Rs. 14,000 in cash, consisting of small notes which he got not from his bank but from his house, where the money had been kept ready for three months. Their Lordships think that the probabilities are against the truth of this statement. The respondent had been borrowing money during this period, including a large sum of Rs. 15,000 as late as August from a Dr. Modi, and he had had an execution issued against him for a judgment debt of Rs. 8,000 in October. This debt he had paid but he says in his evidence that in order to do so he had borrowed Rs. 5,000. Besides this he had incurred other debts. For instance he had borrowed Rs. 1,000 from the appellant on 3rd September. This state of affairs does not render it probable that he was in a position to keep Rs. 14,000 or any other considerable sum in his house during the three months antecedent to the alleged payment of cash to the appellant. Again the body of the promissory note on which the appellant sues is in the handwriting of the person who signed, and the hand-writing in the case both of the body of this note and its signature appeared indistinguishable from the admitted handwriting of the respondent. Indeed, the Trial Judge came to the conclusion on a comparison of documents and after taking evidence, that the signature was genuine. Further, subject to one important discrepancy which their Lordships will presently deal with, the appellant's books bear out his assertion that the balance was liquidated by means of the promissory note. The respondent ought in the ordinary course to have in his turn produced his books to show the entries made by him at the time and so bear out the case of cash payment which he made. In addition to his business as a bookmaker he had, as already stated, a —factory. His excuse for not producing the appropriate books was that they had been destroyed in a fire which took place at the factory on 10th and 11th November, just after the transaction in question. He said that two books only had escaped destruction, but it appears that the entries in neither of these related to the transactions in question. As against his testimony the appellant called one Cawasji who was agent for the insurance company from which the respondent recovered the amount of damage caused by fire. Cawasji said that he had produced to him by the respondent books other than the two referred to, including a cash book. The evidence taken rendered it very doubtful whether the room in which the books were was destroyed at all by the fire. Their Lordships cannot accept the story told by the respondent about the destruction of his books.

DATE OF SIGNATURE OF THE PRO-NOTE.

But on the other side the case made by the appellant was in its turn unsatisfactory. The promissory note on which he sued was for Rs. 15,000 being made out for the balance of Rs. 14,000 and Rs. 332 for interest due, the remainder being stated to have been paid in cash. But the note was dated not on the Diwali day, the 5th, but on the 7th November. The appellant and the witnesses whom he called insisted throughout that the date of the transaction was the 7th, and that the note was signed then. They produced books which supported this statement. These showed the Rs. 14,000 as paid in cash on the 5th November and the debit for Rs. 15,000 on the promissory note as made under date 7th. But the respondent succeeded beyond question in completely disproving the allegation that he had signed the note on the latter date. He established conclusively that he was in Bombay and not in Poona on that day. It was not until this evidence had been given that the appellant's solicitor suggested in his reply that the date of the disputed note and the date assigned by the appellant for the transaction might have been a mistake, and that the note was post-dated and really signed on either the 5th or the 6th.

The Trial Judge took the view that the appellant and his witnesses had perjured themselves about the date and that his books had been so fabricated as to support this story. But he held that the note was in fact signed by the respondent, and that the transaction had in reality taken place in the form alleged by the appellant, but on the 5th and not on the 7th. He considered that both parties had committed perjury, and to mark his sense of what had occurred, while deciding in favour of the appellant he deprived him of his costs.

"A FATAL VARIANCE."

The Learned Judges of the High Court took a different view. They were of opinion that the Trial Judge's finding that the disputed note was signed on a different date from that alleged by the appellant in his plaint and the evidence given, constituted a fatal variance from the case pleaded and made. They thought that the receipt in the appellant's account on which the respondent relied, and by which the appellant purported to acknowledge receipt of cash in payment of the previous debt, was sufficient evidence of payment in cash as alleged by the respondent. They considered that the destruction of the respondent's book in the fire had been proved, and that there had been no suppression by him of facts. They thought that there was evidence that the respondent was in a position to have made the cash payment set up. As to the finding of the trial Judge that the note was signed by the respondent, they thought that the handwriting was similar to the handwriting of the respondent in other promissory notes produced for comparison and admitted by him, but that this circumstance was not sufficient to rebut what they regarded as the inference irresistibly arising from the other proved facts in the case, that the handwriting was the work of a clever forger. They laid great stress on the principle that it would "introduce the greatest amount of "uncertainty into judicial proceedings if the final determination of causes is to be founded on inferences at variance with the case that the plaintiff has pleaded, and, by joining issue in the case, has undertaken to prove."

JUDGMENT OF APPELLATE COURT CRITICISED.

Their Lordships are of opinion that the High Court has applied this principle in an abstract and unsatisfactory way which has misled them in estimating the merits in the controversy before them. In applying such a principle the whole of the circumstances must be taken into account and carefully scrutinised. The question is in ultimate analysis one of circumstances and not of law. In the case which the Board has on the present occasion to consider the fundamental questions are whether the sum due was paid in cash, and whether the note was a forgery. No doubt the appellant was quite wrong in saying that the note was signed on the day on which it was dated the 7th November, 1907. On that date it is proved that the respondent was not in Poona, but he may have postdated the note accidentally, or for some purpose, and have signed it on the 5th or 6th. It is going too far, in their Lordships' opinion, to infer what the Trial Judge inferred, that the books must have been fabricated, and that deliberate perjury was committed. It is quite possible that what happened was that the appellant and his witnesses, whose testimony was given a year and a half after the event had not made out the accounts until some interval had elapsed and were then misled by the documents into making a serious but not conclusive slip. The accounts in the appellant's books may quite naturally have been erroneously but in good faith, based on the date of the note. The natural inference from the documents and the evidence appears to their Lordships to be that the signature was genuine and that the transaction, like the previous transactions, was not a closing of this account by the payment of cash, but was a liquidation by means of a fresh note. In the view that they take of the evidence what they have stated, appears to them to be the proper inference from what is established by the evidence. They are unable to agree with the High Court either in their view of the evidence or in thinking that the general principle on which the learned Judges relied can be decisive of a case in which the cardinal issues are in reality those stated. Their Lordships are not called on to interfere with the discretion exercised by the Trial Judge as to costs, but they think at all events on the main question he was right, and the High Court wrong.

They will, therefore, humbly advise his Majesty that the judgment of the Court of First Instance should be restored, and that respondent should pay the costs of this appeal and of the proceedings in the High Court.

MUSLIM LADIES' CONFERENCE.

The Muslim Ladies' Conference was held at Meerut last week, under the presidency of the Nawab Begum of Janjira.

About 300 ladies attended the meeting. The President was duly elected to the chair. The proceedings commenced with the recital of Koran by Abroo Begam Sahiba.

Then Her Highness read her presidential address. Her address was very impressive and she made some very practical suggestions for making the ladies' conference very popular and progressive. Her suggestions were received with great enthusiasm. All unanimously agreed that by working on the lines susggested by Her Highness they would prepare the ground for the right kind of home education which is so essential for children. After the address the Secretary read her report in which she showed the increase of members and illustrated the popularity of the conference. She acknowledged her indebtedness to Her Highness the Ruler of Bhopal for her donation of Rs. 1,100 per annum. Then a number of ladies read their papers on education and other matters. Begam Sahiba Raza Ullah's speech was interesting and instructive. A number of resolutions were passed, three of which were more particularly important, first that there should be local committeee of the conference in different towns to be named after her as "Bazmi-Rafia" to be worked in accordance with the lines suggested by Her Highness; secondly, that the Aligarh Girls' School should be raised to the standard of a high school as soon as possible; thirdly, that the conference disapproved of the new law of disinheriting the female heirs in the Punjab.

In the afternoon Begam Sahiba Nawab Ishak Khan was "At Home" to all the ladies who attended the conference, as well as the Hindu and English ladies of the station. The conference held a session on the 9th and passed a few more resolutions. The President summed up the proceedings and the session was closed. Begam Mohammad Hassan Khan was "At Home" to all the ladies gathered for the conference on that evening.

S. S. GLENOGLE.

DAMAGED STEAMER BEING REPAIRED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan. 17.

The local agents of the steamer Glenogle, which took fire last week at Penang, received word yesterday that the steamer has been got off the beach and anchored in the harbour. Temporary repairs made to the bridge will enable her to leave for Hongkong in a few days. Though otherwise considerably damaged, the steamer is expected to be altogether repaired in three weeks in Hongkong. No loss of life is reported.

A bund is to be constructed shortly to save the town of Sagaing in Burma from flood

INDIAN SCIFNCE CONGRESS.

MORE PAPERS READ.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 15.

Professor Neogi delivered the last public lecture of the Science Congress yesterday. He showed photographs of the iron pillars of Delhi and Mount Abbu, discussed their chemical composition, the method of construction and the reason of their corrosion resisting capacity. He maintained that steel was known in India from the third century B. C. and in the later times India supplied materials for Damascus blades. Dwelling on the process employed, he said, wrought iron was manufactured by direct method from the ores with charcoal in small blast furnaces and steel was manufactured by the crucible process of making cast steel by cementation.

At the business meeting of the Congress an executive committee was appointed consisting of the President, the President-elect and the General Secretaries, Dr. Simonsen and Professor Muir. It was resolved that the constitution be considered at the next Congress.

The Lieutenant-Governor gave a garden party in honour of the Congress and last night invited the delegates to an informal dinner at the Government house.

In the Botanical Section of the Congress Mr. Howard, Imperial Economic Botanist, in the course of his address pointed out that an investigator must add to the thorough knowledge of botanical science first hand acquaintance with the art of agriculture and must in addition possess both business instincts and an inventive turn of mind. For such men the field of work in the Empire was almost unlimited and great universities had a truly imperial task to perform in training such men.

In the Physical Section to-day Dr. G. C. Simpson who presided said the papers had been of great value and he did not remember having attended a congress or conference in physics anywhere where such a variety of subjects had been so carefully handled.

The Geological and Ethnological section was presided over by Mr. L. K. Anantakrishna Iyer of Cochin. Geology papers were taken as read Mr. Iyer in his paper on Malabar Magic said Malabar was supposed to be the land of magic, sorcery and witchcraft and even now there were persons practising various kinds of black art. The "Odi Cult" meant breaking man's body by some special device. An adept in the cult was supposed to possess two medicinal oils one of which was produced from the fruit of a particular tree. The sorcerer marked on his forehead with this oil and rubbing it on his body and drinking some toddy set out for his purpose during the night. He believed himself to be transported into any animal he liked and put his victims to death in no time.

The Congress has elected Sir Alfred Bourne of Bangalore, president for the next year. It was formally proposed to hold it at Bangalore but the claims of Lahore being very much pressed it was decided to leave the matter in the hands of the committee, as no formal invitation had been received from either station.

SURAT VANITA VISHRAM.

THE OPENING CEREMONY.

(From a Correspondent.)

SURAT, Jan. 17.

An interesting ceremony took place at Surat yesterday evening when the building of the "Vanita Vishram" at Surat was declared open by Sir Prabhashankar D. Pattani, who had gone over there specially with Lady Ramabai for the occasion.

Sir Prabhashankar and Lady Ramabai were received at the door by the Trustees of the Vanita Vishram with the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh at their head. When Sir Prabhashankar and Lady Ramabai had taken their seats in the artistically decorated shamiana, a song of welcome specially composed for the occasion was sung by the lady students of the "Vanita Vishram." Then the Hon. Mr. Parekh read an address giving a short account of the origin of the Surat Vanita Vishram and certain facts concerning the building which was to be opened that evening. Behen Shivgauri Kalyanbhai Gajjar, one of the lady-founders of the "Vanita Vishram" then requested Sir Prabhashankar D. Pattani to declare the building open and handed over the silver key of the main entrance to him for the purpose. Thereupon Sir Pattani, after declaring the building open, delivered his address in Gujrati. When the address was concluded Mr. T. N. Malvi thanked in suitable terms Sir P. D. Pattani and Lady Ramabai, who had just before distributed prizes to the workmen and successful students of the "Vanita Vishram." Mr. Malvi was seconded by Behen Majigauri Munshi, the other lady founder of the "Vanita Vishram." The assembly broke up after Sir Pattani had been garlanded amidst a round of applause.

BEGG'S WHISKY

By Special Appointment
To
H. M. THE KING.
The Whisky of the Day.
The Whisky of the Wise.
Obtainable everywhere or from
(Please remember about the free English cut glass Decanter full of whisky.)
SOLE AGENTS:—
D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co.,
Opposite Crawford Market,
BOMBAY

A Special Appeal on Behalf of Baby

Fed from birth on the 'Allenburys' Foods.

Naturally a Healthy Mother
should feed her own child, and no cause, save inability, should prevent her doing so. But there are many mothers who, though willing, cannot wholly or even partially, nurse their children. Either they have no milk for them, or it is poor in quality and deficient in sustenance.

The Question then arises
what food should be given to Baby. Carefully consider this highly important point. Remember, that the right food, given at the proper age will lay a sure foundation for future health and happiness. Ordinary cow's milk is totally unsuitable as a food for young infants; it is acid, contains indigestible curd and is frequently swarming with dangerous germs, especially in summer time. Farinaceous Foods must not be given, as a child under six months of age cannot digest starch.

A Satisfactory Solution
of the difficult problem of feeding children by hand is provided by using the 'Allenburys' Foods. Prepared as directed, these pure Foods closely resemble healthy mother's milk in composition, nutritive value and digestibility. They are the outcome of prolonged scientific investigation, carried out with all the resources of wide manufacturing facilities and experience.

Decide to use
the 'Allenburys' Foods. By so doing the many serious ailments which follow the use of unsuitable food will be avoided, and Baby will be equipped with sound health and strength.

The Method of Simplicity and Certainty

'Allenburys' Foods

MILK FOOD No. 1. From birth to 3 months. MILK FOOD No. 2. From 3 to 6 months. MALTED FOOD No. 3. From 6 months upwards.

The 'Allenburys' Rusks (Malted).
A useful addition to baby's dietary when 10 months old and after.

The 'Allenburys' Foods are made under special processes by machinery, and are entirely untouched by hand.

Write for free book "Infant Feeding and Management" 64 pages of valuable information for every mother.

Allen & Hanburys Ltd., London, England.
A.D. 1715. Established 200 Years. A.D. 1915.

NERVOUSNESS AND INSOMNIA

are symptoms of nerve irritation, often the result of OVER-WORK, ANXIETY, OVER-STUDY, MENTAL ANXIETY, and excesses of eating, drinking, or bodily abuses.

HUXLEY'S "Ner-Vigor"

A syrup of acid glycero-phosphates rich in organic phosphates, which after absorption into the blood, build up cell life and help to restore mental equilibrium, muscular vigour, and reinforced nerve power.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.
ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., London, London.

WEST END "Queen Anne" 15" LEVER WATCH

Non-magnetic lever escapement, compensating nickel-steel hair-spring and balance wheel; seven jewels; substantial dust-proof case.

MODEL No. 1
Nickel Silver - Rs. 12
Rolled Gold - Rs. 24
Will stand riding and much knocking about without being affected. Very useful and reliable.

MODEL No. 2.
Nickel Silver - Rs. 13
With leather strap Rs. 14-8
Recommended for sporting purposes or travelling, when a valuable watch is exposed to so many risks.

MODEL No. 3. Nickel Silver—Rs. 14-8

WRITE FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED LIST SENT POST FREE.

West End Watch Co
BOMBAY : CALCUTTA

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

DONGRE'S BALAMRIT.

A TRADE MARK DISPUTE.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

K. T. DONGRE ..... Plaintiff.

v/s

A. C. M. ATTARVALA ..... Defendant

This was a motion on behalf of the plaintiff calling upon the defendant to show cause why he should not be restrained from selling or exposing for sale a preparation of his in the name of "Dalar's Balamrit," the outside wrapper and the inside label of which were a colourable imitation of the plaintiff's preparation well known as Dongre's Balamrit.

Mr. T. J. Strangman appeared on behalf of the plaintiff in support of the motion.

Mr. J. D. Davar appeared for the defendant to show cause.

Mr. Strangman (for the plaintiff) submitted that "Dongre's Balamrit" had acquired a reputation of its own since 1900. The defendant's name was Attarvala. Yet he had called his preparation Dalar's Balamrit. There was a distinct similarity in the name, in the child with the wings depicted on the label and in the colour of the wrapper. The one was a colourable imitation of the other.

Mr. Davar (for the defendant) submitted that there was no property in the word "Balamrit." The name of the defendant viz. A. C. M. Attarvala was mentioned on the wrapper and there was no chance of any one being misled. They will undertake to change the colour of the outside wrapper if his Lordship was of that opinion."

His Lordship ordered that the defendant should be restrained until the hearing of the suit from using the label or any other label on his preparation which was a colourable imitation of the plaintiff's property.

Attorneys for the plaintiff:—Messrs. Judah and Solomon.

Attorneys for the defendant:—Messrs. Mulji and Thakoredas

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 18TH OF JANUARY, 1916.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.

In the Division Court No. 52.

For Judgment.

44-15-26-14.—Payne & Co, The Madhowji Dharamsey Mfg Co, Ld, v. The Central India Spg & Wg & Mfg Co, Ld, Ard H D & Co.

Appeals for Hearing and final disposal.

51-15-1319-14.—Manch & N (for a pauper).—Bai Jenubai, widow v. Bai Monghibai, widow, Pandia & Co.

52-15-147-15.—Kanga & Sayani, Gani Latiff, a firm, v. Manilal Mulji, a firm, Payne & Co.

53-15-1035-15.—Rustomji & Gir, Yemnabai, widow & ors, v. Noor Mahomed Beg Mahomed, & anr, Little & Co.

54-15-179-14.—Matu J & M, The Bombay & Africa Steam Navn Co, Ld, v. Haji Ajum Gulam Hoosein, a firm, Daphtary F & D.

55-15-961-13.—Edgelow G W & Co, Joulji Cursondas v. Madhowji Thackersey & Co, a firm, Payne & Co.

56-15-640-15.—Little & Co, Mahomed Hussein Essack Elias v. Abdul Rahman bin Shaik Abdul Aziz El Ebrahim, & anr, Payne & Co, Edgelow G W & Co.

59-15-1083-15.—Mulji & Tha, Ismail Allarakhia, v. Dattatrya R Gandhi, Amin & Desai.

60-15-1110-15.—Bhai K & Gir, Hardwarimal Murlidhar & ors, v. The Bombay Merchants Bank, Ltd, Mer K & Co.

49-15-958-14.—Mulla & M, Edalji Maneckji Modi, v. Tribhowandas Kaliandas Gajjar, Mer K & Co.

66-15-715-15.—Edgelow G W & Co, Sir Currimbaoy Ebrahim & anr, v. Gulamhussein Ladhabhai & ors, Payne & Co, Kanga & S, Bhai K. & G, Edg G W & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

546-15.—Jamsedji R & D, Tahilram Girdhardas, v. Longin D'Mello and anr, J. A. Valles, Part Heard.

S C 1207-15.—N C Dalal Mahomedbhai Esufbhai Jariwalla, v. Chunilal Nanalal, & ors, Moti & D, Purnand & Co.

C C 995-15.—Payne & Co, The Bombay Cotton Mafg Co, Ld, & anr, v. Kandas Jamnadas, a firm, Edg G W & Co.

134-15.—Unwalla P & P, Maniram Radhakisson, a firm, v. Tilokchand Kalyanmal, a firm, Mer K & Co.

855-14.—Captain & Vaidya, Rao Bahadur Kessowji Nathoo Sailor & ors, v. Jamnabai, widow & ors, Payne & Co.

514-14.—Little & Co, Wild & Co, a firm, v. Hari Ganesh Prabhu & Co, a firm, Malvi H M & R.

907-14.—Patell & Ez, Bhagwanji Dayaram, v. Vinayeck Moroba, Khund L & M.

747-15.—Madh K & C, Bhawanji Shivji v. Miya Sidhi Mahomed Sidhi Abdul Aziz Shaikani, G H Dalal.

823-13.—Matu J & M, Alimahomed Fakir-Mahomed, & ors, v. Fakir Mahomed Haji Abdul Latif, & ors, Sm B & Co.

920-15.—Motichand & D, Mohanlal Hemchand, v. Manordas Tribhuwandas, Edg G W & Co.

947-15.—S A Tyabji for a pauper, Dhondu Babu & anr, v. Bhagirathibai, widow, & ors, In Person, Pandia & Co.

938-15.—Little & Co, Lakhmidas Dayalji v. Jethmal Ramdayal, Tyabji D & Co.

912-15.—Tyabji D & Co, Rampartab Ramchand, a firm, v. Vithaldas Monji & anr, Rustomji & G.

957-15.—Motichand & D, Jiwanlal Lukhmichand & Co, a firm, v. Dhanjishaw Dadabhai Chinianai, Purnanand & Co.

724-15.—Captain & V, Fatmabai, widow, v. Kesserbai, widow, Shroff D & D.

1020-15.—Smetham B & Co, Rajaballi Currimbux, v. Alli Saheb Haji Miya Takry, Captain & V.

1083-14.—Captain & V, Radhakison Ramjiwan, a firm, Manalal Rugnath, & ors, Tyyabji D & Co.

310-15.—Little & Co, Aboobucker Abdul Rahim & Co, a firm, v. Ramchander Luchminarayena a firm, Tyabji D & Co.

672-15.—Payne & Co, Cooverji Dorabji Powalla, & anr, v. Jamsetji Cursetji Powalla, & anr, Daphtary F & D.

1353-15.—Payne & Co, Karmally Abdulla, v. Hussonally Jivabhai, a firm, Marwanji D & Co.

S C Cc 374-13291-15.—Vachha & Co, Conkarmal Shivbux Motiram, v. Vallabhdas Gopaldas & anr, Tyabji D & Co.

340-15.—Amin & Desai, Dwarkadas Gokaldas v. Jwandas Mulji & anr, Khand L & M.

618-15.—Bhai K & G, Shaik Abdul Latiff bin Shaik Mahmed, v. Haji Ahmed bin Ali bin Husein Kayat, Payne & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

51-15-1319-14.—Manchershaw & N, Bai Jenubai widow, v. Bai Monghibai, widow, Pandia & Co, Part Heard.

1020-15.—Smetham B & Co, Rajaballi Currimbux, v. Alli Saheb Haji Miya Taky, Captain & V, not to be called on.

1432-15.—Vachha & Co, Messrs Lakhma Tulla & Co, a firm, v. Miya Haji Ebrahim Haji Ismail.

For Judgment on (2nd of Qn of Costs (In Court).

12-15.—Little & Co, John Sandars Slater, v. Daphtary F & Dewan, a firm, Mer K & Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

1065-14.—Payne & Co, The Indian & Peninsular Steam Navi Co, Ld, v. Raja Peary Mohun Mukerji.

1097-13.—Unwalla P & Papi, Haji Aboo Haji Noor Mahomed Cassam, v. Abdul Latiff Shaik Hoosein, Mehta D & Lalji.

1099-15.—Matubhai J & M, Dhhramsey Jetha & Co, a firm, v. Gocaldas Kashidas & Co, a firm.

1115-15.—Crawford B & Co, Geo Service & Co, a firm, v. Narbadashankar Harjiwan Joshi.

1177-15.—Nanu H & Co, Indaji Dhunaji & Co, a firm, v. Vinayeck Ganesh Ajinkye & ors.

1832-15.—Mulla & Mulla, Messrs Bamidhar Shivprasad, a firm, v. Messrs Asharam Ghadsiram, a firm.

1344-15.—Malvi H M & R, Sunderbai, widow & anr, v. Panalal Chunilal & anr.

1360-15.—N C Dalal Maneckchand Kisondas Muttra, v. Bandoo Atmaram Golande, Tyabji D & Co.

1394-15.—Payne & Co, The Indian Peninsular Steam Navi Co, Ltd, v. Chowdhary Shafig Uzmankhane.

1398-15.—Bhai K & Gir, Gadmal Goomounal, a firm, v. Jesrup Bejnath, a firm, Little & Co.

1422-15.—Bhai K & Gir, The Pioneer Bank Ltd, (in Liquidation), v. Vishwanath Keshav Salvikar, Judah & & Solomon.

1434-15.—Tyabji D & Co, Shantaram Narayan Havaldar, v. Bhawanishankig Atmaram Pure, Aresir H D & Co.

1437-15.—Little & Co, Wilfried Ryerofft Padgeth, v. Jamsetji Hormusji Chothia, Payne & Co.

Undefended New Long Causes.

1320-15.—D J Mantri Withoba Harischandra, & ors, v. Shantardue Bhanram Rayte & ors.

Before the Prothonotary in his Office.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

P P No. 34-15.—In Person, Umabai, widow, v. Atmaram Moreshwar & ors.

For Dismissal in Chambers.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

966-14.—Little & Co, The Indian Specie Bank Ltd, (In Liquidation), v. Sir Vithaldas Damodhar Thakersey, Kt. & ors, Payne & Co, Daph F & Co, Wadia G & Co, Captain & V, Raghavya N & Co, Bhai Shankar K. & G Tyabji D. & Co., Little & Co., Malvi H M & R.

CASUALTY LIST.

LONDON, Jan. 14.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieutenant F. L. Rodgers, Artillery.

Second-Lieutenant B. P. Duff, Camerons.

WOUNDED.

Captain N. Southern, Artillery.

Lieutenant A. O. Dyer, Artillery.

Lieutenant D. V. Webb, Leicesters.

Second-Lieutenant E. J. Bushill, Warwicks.

Second-Lieutenant L. J. Casey, Munster Fusiliers.

Second-Lieutenant T. W. Greenwell, Northumberland Fusiliers.

Second-Lieutenant K. C. Jones, East Lancashires.

Second-Lieutenant R. G. Munro, Londons.

Second-Lieutenant G. B. Webster, Engineers.

MEDITERRANEAN CASUALTIES.

KILLED.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. Walker, North Staffords.

Second-Lieutenant H. L. Austin, Worcesters.

Second-Lieutenant O. J. Evans, Welsh Fusiliers.

NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieutenant J. H. Henderson, West Ridings.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieutenant R. B. Lambourne, Hampshires.

DIED.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Abbot-Anderson, Royal Lancasters.

WOUNDED.

Captain D. Brown, Artillery.

Second-Lieutenant J. F. MacMullen, South Wales Borderers.

Second-Lieutenant S. W. Smyth, North Staffords.

Second-Lieutenant P. N. Wood, Artillery.

A HISTORY OF THE CONGRESS.

INDIAN NATIONAL EVOLUTION.

A SURVEY OF THE ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

BY

AMBIKA CHARAN MAZUMDAR.

The basal principle underlying the last thirty years' work of the Congress has been one of nation-building and the evolution of a national life in India and the writer with his intimate knowledge and personal experience of the movement almost ever since its inauguration has attempted to draw out this feature of the national organization without bias or prejudice. In doing so he has traced the movement to its origin and followed its career in all the phases through which it has passed, the trials and tribulations it has undergone, the vicissitudes it has suffered, the defeats it has encountered and the successes it has achieved. The book also clearly defines the aims and objects of the Congress and shortly deals with some of the problems which must sooner or later engage its attention for the fulfilment of its high mission. While giving full credit to the movement for the progress it has made, it also draws prominent attention to the long distance it has yet to cover and the great difficulties which still beset its way. With Appendices and Illustrations.

"It is no exaggeration to say that he has provided the student of the Congress movement with an encyclopaedia of information relating to the subject: It is as we have said so crammed with information that we cannot pretend to have done more than scratch the surface. But if we have succeeded in sending any reader of these lines to the book itself we are content. Its perusal is an education."—"India," London.

Price Rs. 2.

To Subscribers of "The Indian Review," Rs. 1-8

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,

Sunkurama Chetty Street, Madras.

DIRECTORS AGED 13 AND 17

REVELATIONS IN ACTION AGAINST COMPANY.

The "Arabian Nights atmosphere" was suggested by the Judge as being suitable for the hearing of a case in the King's Bench Division on Dec. 13. An action for damages for wrongful dismissal was brought by a lady against a firm of electrical tramways constructors. She claimed that she had acted as secretary to the company since 1912, and that she eventually became director, a youth of 17 and a boy of 13 also sitting at the board, writes the "Daily News."

The case was heard before Mr. Justice Scrutton. Mrs. May Octavia Winsstanley, a widow was the plaintiff, and Messrs. Macartney, McEllroy, and Co., Ltd., of Wormwood-street, E. C., were defendants.

Mr. Inskip K.C., for the plaintiff said that when the managing director of the company, Mr. Macartney, died the services of the plaintiff were dispensed with. The defendants, said counsel, denied that the plaintiff was ever elected a director of the company, and gave as the reason for her dismissal that she had been guilty of dereliction of duty. They also said that the plaintiff had taken money belonging to the company.

Counsel went on to say that the plaintiff originally became associated with Mr. Macartney when she answered an advertisement in 1905 for someone to teach him writing, spelling, etc. He was an illiterate person. The company undertook the construction of the Maltese tramways, and it was during this period that the plaintiff became secretary to the defendant company. Mr. Macartney died in February, 1913, but the plaintiff still continued to carry out her duties. Later, Mr. Macartney's two sons terminated the plaintiff's engagement as secretary, and by resolution of Jan. 19, 1915, they excluded her from her position as a director.

It was alleged that she was not qualified, as she had not the 50 shares necessary to qualify. The shares plaintiff held, the defendants alleged, were held by her only as nominee, as her appointment as secretary was irregular. The defendants counter-claimed for certain amounts said to have been obtained from the company. Counsel said plaintiff admitted that she had received sums amounting to about £400 as advances to be repaid by her on her receiving legacies due to her from Mr. Macartney's estate.

VIOLENT AND SUSPICIOUS.

The plaintiff in November 1906, had a daughter of whom Mr. Macartney was the father. It would turn on a question of domicile in Malta whether this child would benefit under the father's will. The late Mr. Macartney was a man of violent temper and of a suspicious nature, and the plaintiff was quite subordinate to him. A number of shares were given to her by Mr. Macartney and to humour him she gave him a promissory note for them, saying that she would not dispose of them. He told her this document had been destroyed, but counsel said he understood it had been found among his papers. Plaintiff paid off sums of money in connection with these shares, and it could hardly be said that she was a nominee. Many of the transactions of this Malta company were very odd.

His Lordship: I must, I presume, approach this matter as if everything were odd.

Counsel: Yes, here were young men of 13½ years and 17 years of age solemnly passing resolutions as to what should be done with the money of the company.

His Lordship: I will endeavour to approach it in the Arabian Nights attitude.

Counsel: That is the proper atmosphere.

"THE TIME OF HIS LIFE."

However odd these transactions might appear to be, continued counsel, the plaintiff adopted a policy of being above board in respect of them. There was not the least attempt to cover up what she did. The transactions were all recorded on the books of the company. It showed that plaintiff was not the adventuress the defence suggested she was. When Mr. Macartney died in Malta in February 1913, his son Frank was there and the plaintiff proceeded there. Frank thought, no doubt, that the time of his life had come and he got himself made managing director of the company at a salary of £960 per annum.

Mr. Inskip, continuing, said that F. W. Macartney, a boy, agreed to the resolution appointing his brother as managing director, and also to the appointment of plaintiff as a director.

Mr. Justice Scrutton: Was no advice taken with regard to this company?

Mr. Gibbons said the affairs of the company had now been put in order, and another gentleman elected as a director.

Plaintiff's counsel doubted this, as the new director was an entertainer in a music-hall. (Laughter.)

Continuing Mr. Inskip remarked that at one meeting of the directors, at which Mr. J. F. Macartney was present, holding proxies for his brother and the plaintiff, resolutions were passed which enabled Mr. Frank Macartney to obtain a loan of £2,000 and the plaintiff £1,000 at 5 per cent.

Mr. Justice Cerutton: The lady was to have £500 only under the will, was she not?

Mr. Inskip. She was to have £500, and £200 as legal guardian of her child.

Mr. Justice Scrutton: The plaintiff had £800 under the resolution.

Counsel agreed, but said that the plaintiff was of opinion that as she had the amount under the will, the fact that she held shares on which the company had a lien would be ample security. The defendants were endeavouring now to obtain this money back by counter-claim, but the money was lent until the estate of the late Mr. Macartney had been distributed. Meanwhile there was good security.

Eventually, at a board meeting, the plaintiff's services were dispensed with, and a Mr. Stanley Palmer appointed in her place. At the same time she was requested to return everything in connection with the company.

The hearing was adjourned.

PURSUIT OF THE GOEBEN.

DISPUTE OVER REQUISITIONED COAL.

In the King's Bench Division Mr. Justice Sankey delivered judgment on Dec. 15 in the case of Seville and United Kingdom Carrying Company (Limited), *v.* Mann, George and Co. The action, says "The Times," arose out of disputes between the parties owing to the requisitioning by British cruisers in the Mediterranean of coal on board the Rosemount, a vessel belonging to the plaintiffs, which had been chartered by the defendants.

The defendants had sold three cargoes of Welsh coal to a firm of Gilchrist, Walker, and Co., in Constantinople, and the Rosemount was chartered by them to take one of the cargoes to Constantinople. The Rosemount was in the Mediterranean when the Goeben and Breslau were trying to enter Turkish waters, and it was arranged between the parties that the coal should be discharged at the Piræus, Malta, or Alexandria, at the defendants' option, on paying an extra freight.

When the Rosemount arrived off Tenedos the British cruisers Indomitable, Indefatigable, and Gloucester, which had chased the Goeben and Breslau in the Dardanelles, appeared and requisitioned 3,178 tons of coal out of the Rosemount.

Messrs. Gilchrist by telegram from Constantinople instructed the master of the Rosemount to go to the Piræus, and the defendants undertook to pay the extra freight of 7s. 6d. a ton for Constantinople. At that time they did not know that the greater portion of the cargo had been requisitioned. But they had agreed to sell the whole cargo to the Admiralty, who desired delivery at the Piræus.

The plaintiffs claimed the freight of 12s. 6d. a ton on the whole cargo in consideration of their consenting to go to the Piræus, although part of it had been delivered at Tenedos; and they also claimed £280 for demurrage at the Piræus.

The defendants denied their personal liability, and said that they acted only as agents for Messrs. Gilchrist, and not as principals.

Mr. Adair Roche, K.C., and Mr. R. A. Wright appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Leck, K.C., and Mr. R. I. Simey for the defendants.

JUDGMENT.

Mr. Justice Sankey, in his judgment, said that in his view the defendants had offered to pay an extra freight of 5s. a ton on the whole of the cargo shipped in consideration of the vessel's being taken to the Piræus. He thought that the defendants were not acting as agents. None of the parties knew that the cargo had already been broached, but the defendants heard afterwards and with that knowledge accepted personal liability.

He had next to decide whether the agreement was made in ignorance of the true state of facts in respect of a cargo which had ceased to exist, and was therefore not binding on the defendants. Mr. Leck, for the defendants, cited the case of Nickoll v. Ashton ([1901] 2 K.B., 126; and claimed that it was conclusive in his favour. He (his Lordship) did not think so. That case was typical of a number of others in the books, where it had been held that certain contracts must be construed as subject to an implied condition that a chattel or a state of things is to be still in existence, or an occurrence if to take place, when the time for performance arrives. In one instance it had been the theatre contracted to be let, in another the potato crop contracted to be sold, in another the ship contracted to be hired, and in yet another it was the Coronation which is to take place. Mr. Leck said that the cargo which was the subject-matter of the agreement of August 24 had ceased to exist because it had been taken by the Government and was not conveyed by the plaintiffs to the Piræus. In his (his Lordship's) view that was incorrect. The cargo had not, in fact, ceased to exist, nor had it perished in the sense of the words used in the cases mentioned above. Part of it had been sold to, or at any rate taken by, his Majesty's Government, and the price of the whole of it was eventually paid. There was no mistake going to the root of the contract. The defendants wanted the vessel to go to the Piræus, and it went there. The only mistake that could be suggested was that at the time when they made the agreement they were under the idea that the whole cargo was still in the vessel, but the tonnage was used as a basis of arithmetic, and the extra freight was calculated at the rate of 5s. a ton on the cargo shipped, and not at the rate of 5s. a ton on the balance then left. He therefore held that the defendants were personally liable for 5s. a ton extra freight to the plaintiffs.

As to the demurrage claim he held that the defendants made no agreement to pay any demurrage, and that having regard to the circumstances at the Piræus, the vessel was not detained more than a reasonable time. He therefore disallowed this part of the claim.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S WAR FUND.

ANOTHER APPEAL FOR BOOKS.

The Honorary Secretary of the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund sends us the following for publication:—

The Branch has been enabled through the generosity of the people of the Bombay Presidency, to send three libraries away. The first comprising 800 books went to the Bombay Presidency Hospital, the second of 300 books to the British Base Hospital in Basra, and the third of 800 books to Mrs. Knox, at Basra, who has kindly undertaken to run it for the Branch as a lending library to every soldier anywhere near enough for books to reach them. But four more libraries must be forwarded as soon as possible to places where the Basra library cannot reach and we once again appeal for books. Books, not in ones or twos, but in thousands, to enable the Branch to supply a real need. Mr. Roberts who has very kindly and efficiently compiled the libraries that have already gone is preparing these four and will be glad of books, grave as well as gay, to suit all tastes. The small 7d. books are valuable as they are more easily carried in the pocket of the man who borrows them from the Library.

The Newspaper Bureau is in full working order and each week papers are sent to the Troops in Mesopotamia. But the numbers of papers sent in by the people of Bombay has proved disappointing, for instead of being able to send two or three thousands files a week, only seven or eight hundred have gone. The pleasure that the Newspaper Bureau gives to men who are not able to get newspapers of any kind should be a spur to everyone to send their paper to the Central Office to be forwarded. All that is asked is that a week's papers be sent to the Office on *Wednesday*, or at the very latest on *Thursday*.

If every one in Bombay who is in a position to do so would send their daily papers the Women's Branch would next week be able to send thousands where it now sends hundreds. This is a way in which every one can help our fighting men.

Any information needed about these papers or books can be obtained from the Honorary Secretary, Central Office, Mayo Road, and the libraries being prepared, the Newspaper Bureau shown to all those who care to see the methods of working these Departments.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WAR AND RELIEF FUND.

SIND BRANCH.

The 22nd instalment of subscriptions from Sind, amounting to Rs. 5,000, has been remitted by the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kothari, Hony. Secretary of the Sind Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund, to the Bank of Bombay to be credited to the above Fund. The aggregate amount to date contributed by Sind is Rs. 4,32,000.

COUNSEL AND COURTS-MARTIAL.

The General Council of the British Bar express the opinion in their annual statement that counsel ought not to appear at Courts-martial in a professional capacity unless they are instructed by a solicitor.

The Council also say in their statement that they have reason to believe that some members of the Bar are "in the habit of answering legal questions on concrete cases in certain periodicals." They express "their strong reprobation of this practice."

Doctors indorse It.—The medical profession throughout the world indorse Kasagra as the best remedy for contipation. D 15

CHYAVAN PRASH Rs. 3 per Seer. **ABHYAKSHA MATHUR BABU'S** MAHARADHWAJA Rs. 4 per Tola.

SAKTI OUSHADHALAYA.

BENARES, DACCA, CALCUTTA & RUNGPUR.

THE best and the cheapest, the biggest and the most reliable **Ayurvedic Pharmacy** in India for the manufacture and sale of shastric medicines both to physicians and patients Established in 1001 for the regeneration of ayurvedic medicines.

Efficient Kavirajes employed in each Branch. (A great boon to Humanity.)

Amritarista:—Rs. 2 per Seer. (The best remedy for malaria and all kinds of fever both acute and chronic.)

Saribadi Sarsa:—Rs. 3 per Seer. (The best blood purifier and ideal tonic. The only remedy for Rheumatism, Gonorrhœa &c.)

Dadmar:—2 As. per box. (The best remedy for Ringworm.)

Dasan Sanker Churna:—2 As. per box. (Dantifrice in the market.)

(1) Factory:—Swamibag Road, DACCA. **(2) Head Office:**—Patuatuli Street, DACCA.
(3) Kasi Branch:—Dasssssmedh Ghat, Benares. **(4) Rangpur Branch:**—Rangpur.
(5) Calcutta Head Office:—52-1, Beadon Street.
(6) Calcutta Branches:—227, Harrison Road, (near Howrah Bridge.)
(7) Do. 1, Upper Circular Road, (Facing Sealdah Station.)
(8) Do. 71-1, Russa Road, Bhowanipore.

Catalogue and treaties on Ayurvedic treatment is distributed free on application. Medical advice gratis.

Proprietor—**Mathura Mohan Chakraverty, B. A.**

EXPERIENCE VS. TROPICAL DISEASE.

ASK any "old timer" a good thing for Fever, Ague or Influenza, and he will tell you to get Batliwalla's ! ! His experience has proved that Batliwalla's beats the disease.

Ask your dealer for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and Pills.

Batliwalla's Tonic-Pills, for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of over-wrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption and indigestion etc.

Batliwalla's Tooth-Powder is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal," and English antiseptic drugs.

Batliwalla's Ring-Worm Ointment cures Ring-worm, Dhobies Itch, etc., in a day.

Batliwalla's Genuine Quinine Tablets of 1 gr. & 2 grs. in bottles of 100 each

May be had of all Dealers, or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, SONS & CO., LD. Warli Laboratory DADAR, BOMBAY.

THE MYSTERY OF BRUSSELS.

HUNS' DAILY ANNOYANCES.

Brussels, one of the most unhappy of cities, has at least one great compensation. It possesses one of the bringhtest and certainly the most remarkable paper in the world—"La Libre Belgique," writes Mr. G. F. Steward, the Rotterdam correspondent of the "Daily News."

Its existence is a paradox: its presence a perfect pest—to the Prussians. It is safe to say that absolutely nothing has so annoyed the super-sensitiveness of the Junker governors of Brussels, or caused them to look more ridiculous in the eyes of the Brusselois, than this Will o' the Wisp that dances tantalisingly before their eyes, appears regularly as from some supernatural agency, gibes at their efforts to capture it, and disappears for a period only to reappear in order to satirise and raise a laugh at the clumsy Teutons. It is as free as the day; but it is chased with as much keenness as Victory is chased by the Kaiser. There are thousands of spies in Brussels to whom its discovery would mean the sunshine of Von Bissing's smiles and a pat of approval from Sauberzweig. They have searched every printing works, and studied the type and the machines; they have peered into hundreds of houses, cellars, and outhouses, but not a trace have they found. They have seized unsuspecting suspects in the streets, and rifled their pockets, and have broken in suddenly upon little gatherings; but all to no purpose.

VON BISSING ON THE FREE LIST.

Its well-advertised telegraphic address is:—Kommandatur, Bruxelles. As to its printing works and office of administration, it blithely says:

Ne pouvant etre un lieu de tout repos, ils sont installes dans une cave automobil.

Von Bissing is on the free list. Not an edition appears, but a copy of it is deposited in his letter-box. That box has been watched for days at a stretch, but the elusive culprit has not been caught. Regularly the paper is delivered by the invisible hand, and as regularly there is another outburst of ineffective rage and unsuccessful searching. No German can stand the sarcastic reprinting of these sentences in good advice to the Belgian population by Cardinal Mercier:

Towards the persons who dominate our country by military force have the regard demanded b ythe general interest. Respect the rules that they impose as long as they do not carry a blow at the liberty of our Christian consciences and our patriotic dignity.

Could anything be more irritating that the republication of these words under such circumstances? Another blood-hunt commences. One day, amongst the numerous anonymous communications that go to the German Governor was the advice that La Libre Belgique was actually published by Dr. Andre Vesales of Place des Martyrs. This was regarded as a sure tip. The German sleuth hounds went to the square and methodically called at every house, inquiring for the doctor, until one individual plucked up courage to point to the medico's statue and explain that the gentleman flourished some centuries ago, was known as a great anatomist and credibly regarded as having indulged in bobdy-snatching!

LUTHER'S ESTIMATE OF HUN CHARACTER.

The other day a few business men, meeting in a certain room, were suddenly alarmed by close-cropped Huns dashing in armed with revolvers and shouting the German equivalent for hands up. The men instinctively obeyed. Slowly every pocket was turned out and the scared merchants stood round the table as the pile of knives and nail-cleaners, toothpicks and keys, pencils, and portfeiulle steadily grew. But not a copy of the paper could be found!

In the 43rd number the unknown editor of this mysterious sheet chose to quote Luther. Would any German object to a quotation from such a source—especially if complete reference was given? Here is the quotation he chase. It is taken from Luther's address to Germany:

If one would paint Germany now one must represent her in the form of a sow. We are vile pigs. We have neither discipline nor reason. Our people is a coarse tribe. I know well, my dear Germans, they are absolute sows.

Do you wonder that the apostles of kultur, whose favourite description of an enemy is that of swine, should swear every known torture for the unknown man who dares to publish these words under their very noses and push a copy into the letter-box of their chief?

HUNDREDS OF TESTIMONIALS

There is hardly a day passing but what we receive a testimonal from some user of Kaminia Oil praising the good effects secured from the use of the same. This certainly goes to prove what a wonderful beneficial preparations this is.

Kaminia Oil

Is composed of excellent medicinal drugs Delightful to use, and is the very essence of refinement. For beautifying and increasing the growth of hair, to prevent it falling off to restore its natural colour, nothing equals KAMINIA OIL.

Kaminia Oil has the most idyllic fragrance which lingers delicately in a way to be pleasing to the dainty.

PRICE PER BOTTLE, Rs 1-0-0, V.P.P. EXTRA.

N.B.—SAMPLE FREE On Receipt of Half Anna Postage Stamp from

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,

Jama Masjid—BOMBAY

Have you tried Zymole Trokeys? If you haven't, get a box and be convinced that they are the best throat relief on the market. They stimulate the secretions and refresh the mouth. B5

DONGRE'S BALAMRIT

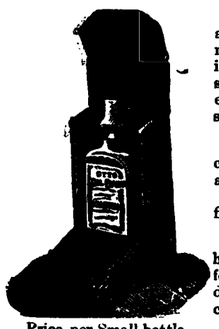
Will protect children from weakness and wasting ailments.

K. T. Dongre & Co., Girgaum, Bombay.

SCENT OF ORIENTALS.

Otto Dilbahar

(Registered)



Fragrant, dainty and lasting yet never over-powering but a subtle suggestion of Eastern luxury and splendour.

Otto Dilbahar contains no spirit or alchohol, but it is an essence of thousand flowers.

Try Otto Dilbahar and realise for yourself the daintiness of this charming perfume.

Price per Small bottle .. .. Rs. 0-8-0
Price per Medium bottle .. „ 0-12-0
Price per Large bottle.. .. „ 2-0-0

Perfumed card one anna each. V. P. Extra. If P. S.—When buying see the name carey. n

OTTO DILBAHAR.
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMIC^a CO
Jumma Musjid, Market, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE
Company, Limited.

Worked on a scientific basis and mo economically under the expert actuaria advice of

GE. GEOMING, Esq., Fe Fe As, Fe Is As, (Lond
Low rates, liberal conditions
or particulars apply to:—
FRAMROZE R. JOSHI, Je P.
Managing Director
63, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS WANTED.

JABAKUSUM TAILA.

The grilling heat the sleepless night, the headache are unbearable. Use JABAKUSUM TAILA. It will cool your brain and induce sound sleep The fragance of Jabakusum Taila is soothing and refreshing.

1 Phial Re. 1, V.P.P. Rs. 1-5.
3 Phials Rs. 2-4 V.P.P. Rs. 2-11.
1 Doz Phials Rs. 8-12 V.P.P. Rs. 10.

C. K. SEN & Co., Ltd

29, COLUTOLA STREET, CALCUTTA.
Consulting Physician :—
KAVI RAJ UPENDRA NATH SEN.

MARTIN'S
PIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post Free 5/-

MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

SMART TAILORING

All New Goods to pick from.
A visit will pay you.

DANN & CO.

Tailors and Outfitters
Opp. Thos. Cook & Sons
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Branch—Watson's Hotel.

Will you allow your cough to get the best of you? Zymole Trokeys stop coughs and strengthen the throat. Try them. They will please you. 39

SANATANA DHARMA.

MAHARAJA OF DHARBHANGA'S SPEECH

The Maharaja of Darbhanga, whilst Presiding at the Sanatana Dharma Public Meeting of Hindus held at Madras, on the 13th instant said:—

I rise to offer you my most grateful thanks for the very kind address you have been good enough to give me and the generous manner in which you have referred to my very humble services in the cause of religion and education, for the extremely kind reception at the station, and for the very warm welcome which has been accorded to me by the citizens of your great and historic city. I am sure I truly voice the feelings not only of all of you present here, but of every Hindu throughout the country, when I say that we all feel immensely gratified and proud at the fact that our civilization, the oldest on earth, is yet, in our own days and times, living and vigorous while many other civilizations in various climes and countries have since sprung up only to vanish and disappear. No less is it a matter of gratification to our hearts that though our ancient motherland has been conquered and overrun, time after time, by various nations, that though many peoples professing different faiths from our own have settled in our community and have been living closely with us in almost every town and village that we inhabit, that inspite all these disruptive forces, we Hindus have preserved our nationality and our distinct individuality through the long vistas of time that our hoary civilization has passed through. You will all agree with me that the peaceful and undisturbed time we have had under the aegis of the beneficent British Rule has given us time and opportunity of deliberating over our own interests and of adopting all such measures as will tend to the prolongation of our life as a community and the strengthening of the soul of Hindu Society.

SOUL OF A NATION.

Let us pause for a moment at the outset and try to clarify our thoughts as to what it is that constitutes the soul of a nation. Let us try to ascertain what are those elements that give life to, and constitute, a race so as to form its very soul, that life-giving and unitive force which keeps the race together and preserves its identity and individuality. It goes without saying that for an ancient race like ours it has been our revered religion that has been the nucleus around and out of which the soul of our community has grown up, and that it is Hinduism, its doctrines, its ethics and its ritual, so closely bound up and intertwined with the every-day life of Hindu, that have, through thousands of years built the soul of our race, generated those traits of character and intelligence that are our distinguishing marks and constitutes our soul and been the source of that network of Hindu traditions ideas, sentiments and beliefs which are the outcome of our soul and have kept us alive as a nation. Let us then remember that to us, Hindus, it is our beloved religion with all its noble teachings, sublime ethics its great division of Margas into *pravritti* and *nivritti*, and its time-honoured and well-tried Varnashrama Dharma, providing the duties and privileges of the four great castes, that has provided the ideals and practices upon which our society has been builded up and maintained. Turn to history and you will find that religion has always preceded the formation of a nation. It is obvious that all causes that tends to weaken the hold of our religion and religious practices on our community tend to undermine our soul and threaten our very existence. Hindus have preserved their individuality because of their intensely conservative nature in matters religious, and I cannot too strongly impress upon your views that the lessening to any degree of the hold that our ancient faith and ritual have on our hearts, means the loosening of the bonds that tie us and the sapping of the foundations of our very existence as a race?

RELIGIOUS FOUNDATION OF HINDU SOCIETY.

It is for these weighty reasons that I call upon you, my Hindu brethren, to be up and doing and to adopt all proper measures for securing the religious foundations of Hindu Society against those forces that may tend to weaken them and thereby to endanger the life of our community. You have seen, how important it is to preserve those common traditions, ideas and beliefs that form such an integral portion of our religion. I would warn you against the danger that has arisen with reference to our different forms of worship and our different Sampradayas and Darshanas, as it affects the solidarity so necessary to our existence, and tends to engender feelings of estrangement and disharmony which, if not removed, would be disastrous to our common interests. That is what we ought to do our best to guard against. While adhering, each one of us, to the particular form of worship or Sampradaya of our ancestors, we must remember that according to the Santana Dharma all these systems are mere aspects of the One Supreme Ishwara and that through everyone of these aspects each of us is seeking but the same end, is undertaking the same journey, is pilgrimaging to the same Tirtha, is searching after union with the One Brahma, who is ever without a second. It should be of the greatest advantage and profit that students of the various Darshanas of Hindu Philosophy should get rid of any separative tendencies that the exclusive devotedness to one particular school of philosophy is likely to engender. It would be well if they all met together in a sincere spirit of mutual understanding and large mindedness, not with the object of proving one's own beliefs correct and those of others false, but rather with the intention of seeing and understanding the other sides of the shield gaining a comprehensive view of all systems and recognising them as steps that lead the mind one after another to a realization of the Satchidananda Ishwara, in whom all religions, all philosophies, all science, all manifestations ultimately unite and centre.

Unity has to be sought after in the spirit and not in the body, and it will not be the physical bringing together of the various Varnas that is likely to promote unity. It will, on the other hand, tend to loosen the bonds of Dharma for each one of us and thus ultimately lead to that license which unrestrained human nature tends to sink into, the moment the restraints of religion are withdrawn or loosened. You cannot supplant one civilization by another, and you cannot bodily remove an ancient society from its original foundations and replace it on those that are new and quite different. It would be suicide for a well-established race, much more for a very ancient race like ours to ignore the very roots of its existence, and to attempt to substitute in their place the foundations of another. It would be wise to remember that while we might adopt as much of Western thought and culture as is assimilable with our own, we should see that the mingling together of the two currents of Hindu and European culture result in harmonious growth and not in a ruinous imitation. Let us not be bewitched by the hollow cry for reform but let us keep our heads steady and while adhering steadfastly to the time-honoured ideals, customs and modes of living of the past, try to make ourselves the richer by what the culture and the civilisation of the West have brought to our doors.

You will permit me to add a word or two about the necessity of preserving our ancient Varnashrama Dharma. Those that oppose it ignore the patent fact that this very Dharma has successfully undergone the test of centuries has been largely instrumental in preserving the Hindu community so long. They have the hypnotic influence of the West upon them and are oblivious to the fact that the latter has not solved its social problems, that questions like those of capital and labour are staring them in the face and that the West is yet in the experimental stage. They leave out of account the great principle that no Society can be stable that does not teach its members to sink their individuality and assertment for the good of the whole and to think less of their separate rights and more of their duties to Society. Our ancient Varnashrama Dharma is based on the noble ideal of duty, and each caste is expected not to insist on its rights, but to have its eye always on its duties. The four-fold division of caste constitutes, as has been well pointed, one organised unit. Let each caste perform his own duty and let all the four castes love and respect one another and then the stately fabric of Hindu Society will stand the ravages of time and environment in future, as it has successfully done so in the past.

THE CASTE SYSTEM.

Gentlemen, it has been urged in some quarters that because in our times each caste is not performing its own Dharma, that, therefore, it is advisable to destroy the caste system altogether. But destruction, gentlemen, is no remedy and those that urge the abolition of caste may be compared with a physician who when called upon to cure a patient suffering from the effects of a poison in his body prescribes a course of treatment that puts an end to his life. Not thus is our Hindu Society to be regenerated. We will destroy Hindu Society altogether if we dig up the very foundation of the Varnashrama Dharma on which it has been created and maintained for so many centuries. On the contrary like a wise physician we should adopt all means to restore our society by eliminating any poison that may have entered our system to that state of health and vigour, as it was in the past, when our nation was in the vanguard of progress. Is it not possible to renovate? Is there no hope of our persuading the different castes to adhere to their own Dharma? I am one of those who believe that the task is not at all hopeless, although the process of cultivating public opinion in the country towards a revival of the old Dharma of castes may be a long, tedious and arduous one. Let us organise the restoration of the true spirit of the Varnashrama Dharma in our country.

I shall now lay before you the principal object of the mission which has brought me to your door, and by virtue of its inherent sacredness and popularity any discourse from me seems superfluous. It is a fact as obvious as it is significant that the connection of the British Crown with India is one of those mysterious doings of Providence which may have been unintelligible to some at the very beginning, but now no more so. It is patent to all observers that this connection has been of special benefit and boon to India, and particularly to us, Hindus, and this is amply borne out by numerous and diverse blessings and by the uninterrupted peace which we have been all along enjoying as a result of their beneficent administration. In conclusion, let me appeal to you, my Hindu brethren, to prove yourselves worthy sons and decendants of your noble ancestors, to be loyal to your King, to be God fearing and faithful to your noble ancestors, ready and willing to preserve and act up to the high ideals and precepts of that ancient faith which has been the very life of our lives and to uphold the great spiritual truths which are our noblest heritage. May the great Rishis guide us aright.

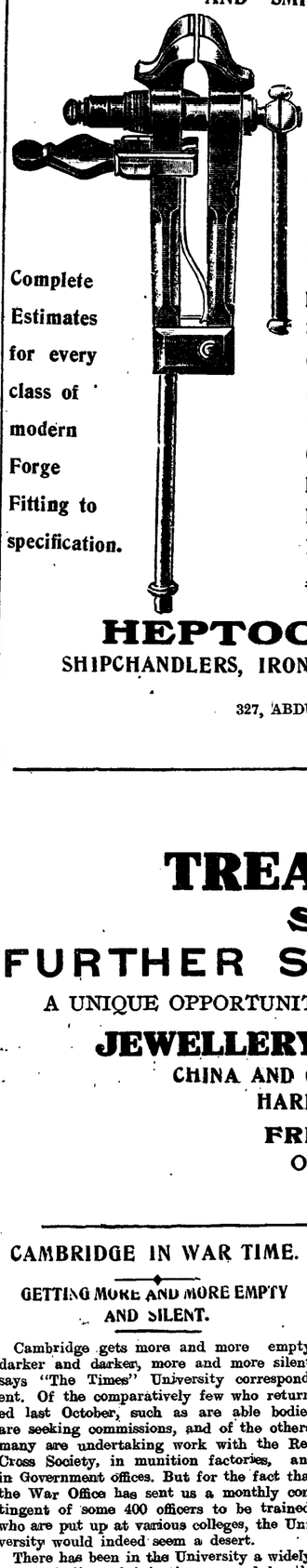
GERMAN EXTORTIONS IN BELGIUM.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" states that the agreement regarding the payment of the new Belgian war contribution shows that the Belgian banks have taken over £15,000,000 of 5 per cent. Provincial Treasury notes, the money to be payable in monthly instalments of £1,600,000. The first instalment was due last month. Banking and private firms with the Societe Generale at their head have been allotted fixed amounts according to their financial strength, a small commission being allowed The notes are issued at par and advances will be made upon them by the Belgian National Bank, probably up to 80 per cent. of their face value.

A daring dacoity is reported from Pal Sial, a well populated village, 10 miles from Mirpur in the Jammu State, where a band of dacoits, armed with hatchets, axes and lathis, entered the village at dead of night raising the shouts of 'Ya Ali' and commenced to plunder the house of an influential family. They are said to have inflicted gashing wounds on the inmates of the house, to extort from them the keys of their safes, securing which they proceeded to rifle them of their contents, carrying away cash and jewellery valued at several thousands of rupees.

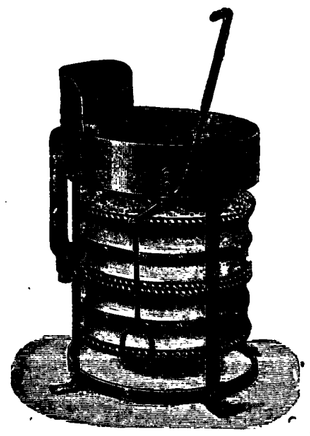
SMITHY EQUIPMENT

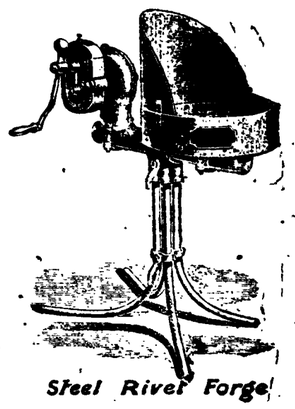
AND SMITHS' REQUISITES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.



Complete Estimates for every class of modern Forge Fitting to specification.

HEARTHS
FORGES
BELLOWS
FILES, VICES
ANVILS
HAMM
WIRE BRUSHES
RIDDES
SHOVELS
GRINDSTONES
SCREWING
TACKLE
CYCLE
FOUNDRY AND
ENGINEERING
REQUISITES





Steel Rivet Forge

HEPTOOLA SALEBHOY & Co.

SHIPCHANDLERS, IRON MONGERS, GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS AND GENERAL HARDWARE MERCHANTS.

327, ABDUL REHMAN STREET, & 64, TAMARIND LANE, FORT.

TREACHER & Co., Ltd.

SALE NOW ON

FURTHER SWEEPING REDUCTIONS

A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO BARGAIN IN THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS;

JEWELLERY, SILVER & ELECTRO-PLATE

CHINA AND GLASS, GYMKHANA KIT, RIFLES, STATIONERY, HARDWARE, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c.

FRESH SELECTION OF GOODS ON SHOW EVERY DAY.

CAMBRIDGE IN WAR TIME.

GETTING MORE AND MORE EMPTY AND SILENT.

Cambridge gets more and more empty, darker and darker, more and more silent, says "The Times" University correspondent. Of the comparatively few who returned last October, such as are able bodied are seeking commissions, and of the others, many are undertaking work with the Red Cross Society, in munition factories, and in Government offices. But for the fact that the War Office has sent us a monthly contingent of some 400 officers to be trained, who are put up at various colleges, the University would indeed seem a desert.

There has been in the University a widely-spread feeling of injustice caused by the action of the Recruiting Authorities in selecting one class of students, and one only, and almost forcing this class into the Services. When it became known that this class consisted of the medical students of the first, second, or third year, this sense of injustice was aggravated by the feeling that the want of foresight, or provision, which has been so prominent a quality of the politicians who have been ruling us both before and since the war began, had spread to the Recruiting Authorities. The interruption which, with few exceptions, this pronouncement enforces on medical education for three years affords a poor outlook for the future of maintaining the health of our troops and of providing medical or surgical care for the wounded or sick soldier, or for the civil population of the country. At the best the number of doctors in these islands is very limited, and of these a quarter have already gone to the war, and it is sad to notice how many never can return.

One of the features of the new edition of the Calendar which appeard this Term is a complete account of the measures which the University has taken owing to the war. This shows a drop in the number of students from, 3,181 in the Easter Term, 1914, to 1,097 in the same Term this year. The receipts of the University chest for the year 1914, during only five months of which the country was at war, showed decreases in examination fees, £2,488; capitation tax, £1,011; matriculation fees, £788; and degree fees, £665. The total reduction of income amounted to £5,089. Included in this War Section are some documents dealing with the temporary Belgian University which was established in Cambridge during the academic year 1914-15 and a complete recital of all the legislation adopted by the University to help those who have joined his Majesty's Forces. Another new feature of the Calendar is a complete list of the officers of the Cambridge Union Society with copious annotations. This list begins in 1815 just a century ago.

Lassitude

is a feeling of weariness, depression, fatigue, which affects equally men, women and children, and it is most important that these signs of a run-down condition be not neglected. Neglect may easily lead to more serious ailments. Therefore if you are feeling exhausted, slack and depressed, don't delay, start taking Iron 'Jelloids' to-day. Iron 'Jelloids' enrich the blood and tone the whole system so that energy is soon restored—the appetite returns and you realise the joy of vigorous health. IRON 'JELLOIDS' No. 2A. containing Quinine are especially beneficial in combatting malaria.

Iron 'Jelloids'

Machine Made. Without Animal Fat.

Mr. C. F. Collier, Forest Gate, writes.—"I was suffering from depression "and lowness of spirits, resulting from poorness of blood and run-down "nerves. The first box of 'Jelloids' made a great difference and continuing to "take them I derived great benefit. I always recommend IRON 'JELLOIDS'."

A fortnight's trial (*Price 14 Annas,*) will convince you.

For Children, Iron 'Jelloids' No. 1 ... ... price 14 Annas & Rs. 2.
For Women, Iron 'Jelloids' No. 2 ... ... „ 14 Annas & Rs. 2.4.
For Men, Iron 'Jelloids' *(containing Quinine)* No. 2A. „ 14 Annas & Rs. 2.4.
Of all Principal Chemists throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon and The East.
Manufactured only by THE 'JELLOID' Co., 205, City Rd., London, England.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

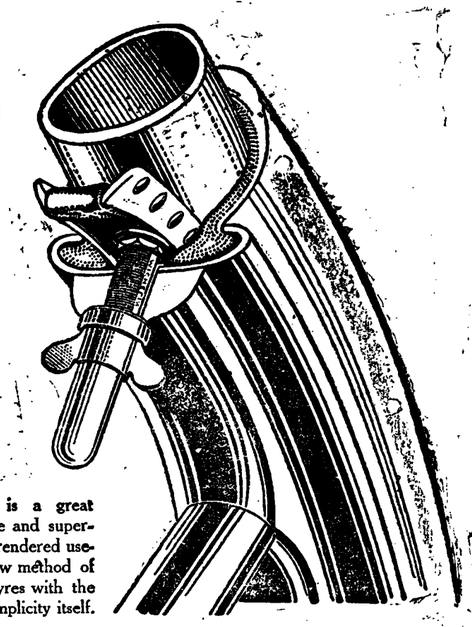
(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 30,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June, and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.
LOAN OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.
Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.
DETAILED Rules and further particulars on application.
AUDITORS, Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly Auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
Alice Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
POCHKHANAWALA.
Manager.

Digitized by the Financial Assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017



"Get the Bolt Valve smile."

Thanks to the

Michelin Bolt Valve

Security bolts are quite unnecessary

The Michelin Bolt Valve is a great improvement over the cumbersome and superfluous security bolts which it has rendered useless. It also makes possible a new method of fitting and detaching Michelin Tyres with the New Michelin Levers which is simplicity itself.

The Michelin Bolt Valve is **absolutely safe.** A motorist can easily effect the change from security bolts to the Bolt Valve himself: it is the work of a few moments. Ask your stockist for particulars.

Save time, trouble and the danger of tube nips by using the

Michelin Bolt Valve

with

Michelin Tyres.

STOCKISTS:

CAR TYRES:—THE AUTOMOBILE Co., Ltd., New Queen's Road, Bombay;
THE FRENCH MOTOR CAR & ELECTRIC Co., Ltd., New Queen's Road, Bombay.
CYCLE TYRES: Agents:—THE AUTOMOBILE Co., Ltd., New Queen's Road, Bombay.
And can be obtained from all leading garages throughout India.

6 I. 1516

When doctor says "No Solid Food"

try Mellin's—because Mellin's Food, whether prepared in the usual way or used as the basis for other light dishes, is so easy of assimilation that full nourishment is afforded without any tax upon the digestion.

Mellin's Food is free from starch, is prepared instantly, and needs no cooking.

The splendid nutritive value of Mellin's Food is endorsed by medical men in all quarters of the world.

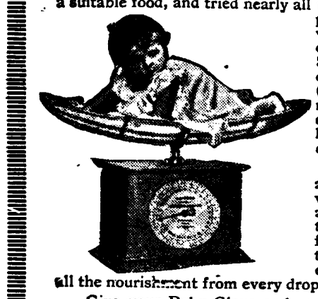
Mellin's Food

An invaluable little Booklet entitled "Dainty Diet," containing many appetising recipes appropriate to the "No Solid Food" stage, together with sample of Mellin's Food, will be sent free on receipt of 2 anna stamps by **Messrs. Latham, Abercrombie & Co., Bombay**

Mellin's Food, Ltd. (India Branch) London, E.

Are you anxious about Baby?

If so, you should do as this mother did—your anxiety would disappear, and your Baby would have every chance of being healthy and bonnie, firm and strong. The mother writes she "had great difficulty in finding a suitable food, and tried nearly all the first-class foods, but nothing proved satisfactory." The child had violent diarrhœa, so the doctor ordered white of an egg with water. She got worse. The mother goes on to say, "I was told by a doctor **(connected with one of the largest Children's Hospitals) that Glaxo was the only remedy.** From that time she has gained six ounces a week without a stop."



This is because Glaxo is not an artificial food; it is simply pure milk with extra cream and milk-sugar added. The Glaxo process causes the nourishing curd of the milk to form into light, tiny particles, so that every baby, even from birth, can easily digest Glaxo, and obtain all the nourishment from every drop he swallows.

Give your Baby Glaxo and see the difference, see the joy and pleasure with which he takes his Glaxo, and see how much stronger he is, how he rewards you with his smiles and gurgles of delight.

Ask your Doctor!

Glaxo

Awarded Gold Medal, International Medical Congress Exhibition, London, 1913.

"Builds Bonnie Babies"

Sold by all Chemists and Stores at Re. 1-2, Rs. 2-0 & Rs. 4-8.

Local Office, 15, Oak Lane, Fort BOMBAY.

3383

LEATHER BELTING

FOR

MILLS AND GINNING FACTORIES

Try our Genuine durable leather Beltings and Picking Bands.

COMPARE OUR PRICES and MATERIAL

1" to 2½" Single leather Belting Rs. 2- 8 per lb.
5" to 4" " " " Rs. 2-10 per lb.
5" to 6" " " " Rs. 2-12 per lb.

Chrome leather Picking Bands @ Rs. 2-10 per lb.

We are the cheapest because—

(A) These Beltings are light in weight.

(B) These Beltings do not stretch to the extent imported ones.

(C) These are stuffed with no foreign substance to acquire weight.

SUTOR & Co,

18-20, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Agents—Western India Army Boot and Equipment Factory, Sion, BOMBAY.

Use

"The Amulet"

Glare Protector, (Protected in England and Not by His Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.) For Cool Clear Vision, With neutral tinted Lenses

PRICE

FRONT VIEW

BACK VIEW,

Showing Detachable Ear Adjustments.
With Amber tinted Lenses and side pieces Rs. 18
Bayeschyl " " " " Rs. 16.

Saves a host of trouble.

SOLE INVENTORS & PATENTEES

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

Manufacturing Opticians and Contractors to His Majesty's Government

Cairo, Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay, Simla Madras & Rangoon.

12, NEW OXFORD STREET, LONDON.

Can also be obtained from Wheeler's Railway Bookstalls.

Do you know what "crumpy" means?

It's the word country children use at Home for the crispest, nicest, lightest kind of home-made bread.

Your bread will be "crumpy" if you have it made in your own oven with the help of

"Paisley Flour"

(Trade Mark.)

The SURE raising powder.

"Paisley Flour" makes bread and cakes so light and digestible that you can safely eat them a few minutes after they come from the oven—fresh, crisp and appetising.

Add 1 part "Paisley Flour" to 8 parts ordinary flour. Mix well, dry.

A card to Mackenzie, Lyall & Co., Lyon's Range, Calcutta, will bring you the "Brown & Polson" Book of 73 Recipes, gratis.

Shem-el-Nessim

SCENT OF ARABY Regd

An Inspiration in Perfume.

EXHALING all the spirit of Eastern luxury and splendour, Shem-el-Nessim, the Scent of Araby, is fragrant, dainty and lasting, yet never overpowering.

A perfect harmony of fragrance can be obtained by the use of Shem-el-Nessim, because it has been combined with a full range of toilet accessories, each article perfect in its own sphere and all possessing the delightful fragrance of the original scent.

Shem-el-Nessim is supplied as Perfume, Hair Lotion, Toilet Water, Face Powder, Dentifrice, Bath Crystals, Soap, Brilliantine, Toilet Cream, Sachet, and Cachous.

Of all Chemists and Bazaars.

Beware of worthless imitations; insist on having the original made by

J. GROSSMITH & SON,

Distillers of Perfumes,

Newgate Street, London, E.C.

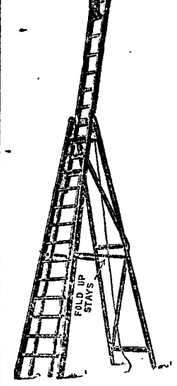
Weakness and loss of weight

Weakness and loss of weight are unfortunately far too common in tropical climates to need either description or explanation.

SCOTT'S Emulsion is the one strength-maker needed. It enriches the blood, tones up the nervous system, strengthens the lungs and promotes the physical fitness of robust health.

A course of SCOTT'S Emulsion repairs Nature's wear and tear and combats the devastating effects of life in tropical climates. Therefore, insist on genuine

SCOTT'S Emulsion



FOLDING STEPS AND TELESCOPING LADDERS.

Firmest and strongest yet unsurpassed for lightness.

Folds well and takes up very little room.

A most useful article for Libraries, Shops, Stores and General Household use and indispensable for Palaces, Public Buildings and Contractors.

CLUBWALLA & Co., Ltd.,

50, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

of Hypophosphite of Lime

FOR BRONCHITIS, STUBBORN COUGHS,

FOR CATARRH, WEAK LUNGS, CONSUMPTION

Paris, 8, r. Vivienne and at all Chemists.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

STANDARD OIL CO.

OF NEW YORK

MARSHALL'S BUILDINGS,

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price.			
Snowflake 150 deg.	6	8	2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	5	12	2	per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg.	5	8	2	per case.
Devoes's Brilliant 125 deg.	5	0	2	per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg.	5	3	2	per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	5	3	2	per case.
White Camalia 125 deg. (in tins).	4	6	0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins).	4	6	0	per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins).	4	6	0	per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk).	3	12	0	per 8 Imp. gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

Thana Agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Rs. 0-2-0 per case to above Case Oil prices.

Coorla, Andheri and Bandra Agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk Oil.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

MANAGER.

Your Grocer will tell you

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA

has an enormous sale for it is

BEST and GOES FARTHEST

Van Houten's makes the best flavouring for Confectionery & Pastry.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

THE FIRM FOR CHOCOLATES.

CHOCOLATE CREAMS.
CHOCOLATE ALMONDS.
CHOCOLATE NOUGAT.
CHOCOLATE CARAMELS.
CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE.

MORIONDO AND GARIGLIO'S ITALIAN CHOCOLATE.
CHOCOLATE IN PACKETS.
MILK CHOCOLATE.
CHOCOLATE CROQUETTES.
CHOCOLATE IN TINS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

62 Esplanade Road BOMBAY.

PIANOS & ORGANS MUSIC

Stringed Instruments of all kinds
Military Band Instruments & Appurtenances
Fresh strings of best quality every second Mail

SOUNDY & Co. BOMBAY.

(Established over 56 years).

Printed and published by A. P. BREWIN, for THE INDIAN NEWSPAPERS COMPANY, Ltd., at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.